REPORT

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

BOROUGH OF CAMBRIDGE,

From January 1st to December 31st, 1913,

BY

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

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INDEX.

PAGE
Adoptive Acts ... 100
Adulteration of Foods ... 79
Area and Density of Population ... 9
Bacteriological Diagnosis ... 35
Births and Birth-rate ... 10
Bye-laws ... 100
Canal Boats ... 85
Cancer and other Malignant Diseases ... 62
Common Lodging Houses ... 76
Comparative Statistics ... 20
Coroner's Inquests ... 25
Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops ... 77
Deaths and Death-rate ... 13
Diarrhœa ... 55
Diphtheria ... 32
Diseases of Respiratory System ... 65
Disease Incidence ... 29
Disinfections ... 87
Epidemic Mortality ... 20
Erysipelas ... 16
Estimate of Population ... 6
Factories and Workshops ... 90
Food and Drugs Acts ... 79
Food Inspection ... 75
Health Visitor's Work ... 88
Hospital Accommodation ... 95
Housing ... 68
Illegitimacy ... 25
Infant Consultations ... 89
Infantile Mortality ... 22
Infectious Diseases Hospital, Report on ... 95
Influenza ... 65
Marriage Rate ... 9
Measles ... 61
Milk Supply ... 77
Notification of Births Act ... 12
Notifiable Diseases (other) ... 53
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... 53
Pauperism ... 28
Physical Features and General Character of District ... 4
Puerperal Fever ... 45
Record of Inspector's Work ... 93
Removal of Refuse ... 74
Scarlet Fever ... 39
Slaughterhouses, &c. ... 75
Small-pox ... 53
Still-births ... 12
Tubercular Diseases (other) ... 50
Tuberculous Phthisis ... 47
Typhoid Fever ... 44
Uncertified Deaths ... 26
Vaccination ... 27
Water Supply ... 75
Weekly Record of Disease Incidence ... 54
Whooping Cough ... 62
APPENDICES—Statistical Tables ... 102-115

SUMMARY OF REPORT FOR 1913.

Situation and Soil.—Cambridge is situated on the border of the Fen land, just below the confluence of several streams which form the River Cam. The river takes a sharp curve, enclosing on its right bank the larger part of the town and having on its left a smaller and more elevated portion. A small portion of the district to the East rests on chalk, and the remainder on gault, which is capped in the lower parts of the town by the gravels and alluvium.

Altitude.—Varies from 20·7 feet close to the Pumping Station to 73·2 feet at the top of Castle Street.

Area of Borough in Acres	5,457
Population at Census, 1911	55,812
Estimated Population to middle of 1913 ...	57,096
Average number of persons per Acre ...	10·4
Birth-rate per 1,000 living	19·4
Death-rate per 1,000 living (corrected) ...	11·9
Death-rate from Epidemic Diseases ...	0·87
Deaths under one 1 year of Age to 1,000 Registered Births	73
Death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	0·84
Death-rate from other Tubercular Diseases..	0·22
Rateable Value	£388,601
Product of 1d. Rate	£1,611 17s. 2d.
General District Rate	2s. 10d.
Poor Rate (including Education Rate) :—	
Parish of Cambridge	3s. 4d.
Parish of Chesterton	3s. 6d.
Parish of Cambridge Without ...	3s. 5d.

Part I.

Statistical.

REPORT.

Population.

The population of the Borough on June 30th, 1913, as estimated by the Registrar General was 57,096. The estimated total increase in a year is 574, the increase by the excess of births over deaths being 429.

The following details as to the population are taken from the Census Reports. They are not given for Cambridge as it now is, but the combined figures for the Old Borough and the Urban District of Chesterton give a fairly close approximation to the existing Borough.

CAMBRIDGE.

Census Year.	Families or separate occupiers.	Population.			Increase of popul't'n since last census.	Decennial increase per ct. of population	No. of Females to 1,000 Males.
		Persons.	Males.	Females.			
1891	7,893	36,983	16,926	20,057	1,620	4·5	1,185
1901	8,847	38,397	17,169	21,210	1,414	3·8	1,235
1911	9,505	40,027	18,010	22,017	1,630	4·2	1,222

CHESTERTON URBAN DISTRICT.

1891	1,554	7,526	3,579	3,947			1,102
1901	2,214	9,591	4,550	5,041	2,065	27·4	1,108
1911	2,822	11,534	5,404	6,130	1,943	20·2	1,134

In England and Wales the proportion of females to every 1,000 males at the census of 1911 was 1,068.

The decennial increase per cent. of the population for England and Wales as a whole was 1891–1901 = 12·17; 1901–1911 = 10·90.

The decennial increase of population in England and Wales in 1901–1911 was the lowest ever recorded. The increase for the same period for Old Cambridge and Chesterton Urban District combined, was only 7 per cent.

The following Table shows the age and sex distribution of the population of Cambridge at the last two censuses :—

Census—1901.			Census 1911 (as extended).	
Ages.	Males.	F'm'l's	Males.	F'm'l's
Under 5 years......	1,799	1,948	2,516	2,477
5 and under 10 ...	1,841	1,938	2,513	2,403
10 ,, 15......	2,022	2,014	2,464	2,584
15 ,, 20......	1,818	2,308	2,524	3,087
20 ,, 25......	1,473	2,122	2,164	2,985
25 ,, 30......	1,358	1,767	1,993	2,553
30 ,, 35.. ...	1,207	1,571	1,851	2,415
35 ,, 40......	1,107	1,363	1,867	2,225
40 ,, 45......	984	1,268	1,601	2,005
45 ,, 50......	876	1,145	1,388	1,681
50 ,, 55......	778	958	1,200	1,515
55 ,, 60......	595	816	985	1,299
60 ,, 65......	478	640	849	1,043
65 ,, 70......	351	489	638	923
70 ,, 75......	228	412	375	594
75 ,, 80......	136	249	222	388
80 ,, 85......	87	130	115	218
85 ,, 90......	23	52	32	72
90 ,, 95......	7	20	12	32
95 ,, 100......	1	...	2	2
100 yrs. & up'ds.......	...	...	...	...

Area and Density of Population.

The area of the Borough has been increased by the extension from 3,210 acres to 5,457 acres. This gives a density of 10·4 persons per acre.

Marriages.

The number of marriages during the year was 302, equal to a rate of 14·9 per 1,000 of the population. In 1912 the number of marriages was 335, with a marriage-rate of 16·6.

The following Table gives the number of marriages and the marriage-rate for Cambridge, and the marriage-rate for England and Wales during the past eleven years :—

Year.	Total number of Marriages.	Marriage-rate per 1,000 of Population.	Marriage-rate in England and Wales per 1,000 population.
1903	278	14·3	15·7
1904	258	13·3	15·3
1905	270	13·8	15·3
1906	309	15·7	15·7
1907	313	15·6	15·9
1908	281	14·1	15·1
1909	323	16·0	14·7
1910	307	15·1	15·0
1911	309	15·4	15·2
1912	335	16·6	15·5
1913	302	14·9	15·5

BIRTHS.

The total number of births registered belonging to the Borough was 1,109 (552 males and 557 females). The birth-rate per 1,000 of the estimated population was 19·4, which is 0·7 lower than the rate recorded for the year 1912.

The mean rate for the previous ten years was 20·8.

The birth-rate for England and Wales in 1913 was 23·9 per 1,000 of the population, which is 0·1 per 1,000 above the rate in 1912, but lower than the rate in any other year on record.

Of the births registered 45, or 4·0 per cent., were illegitimate, as compared with 54, or 4·7 per cent., in 1912.

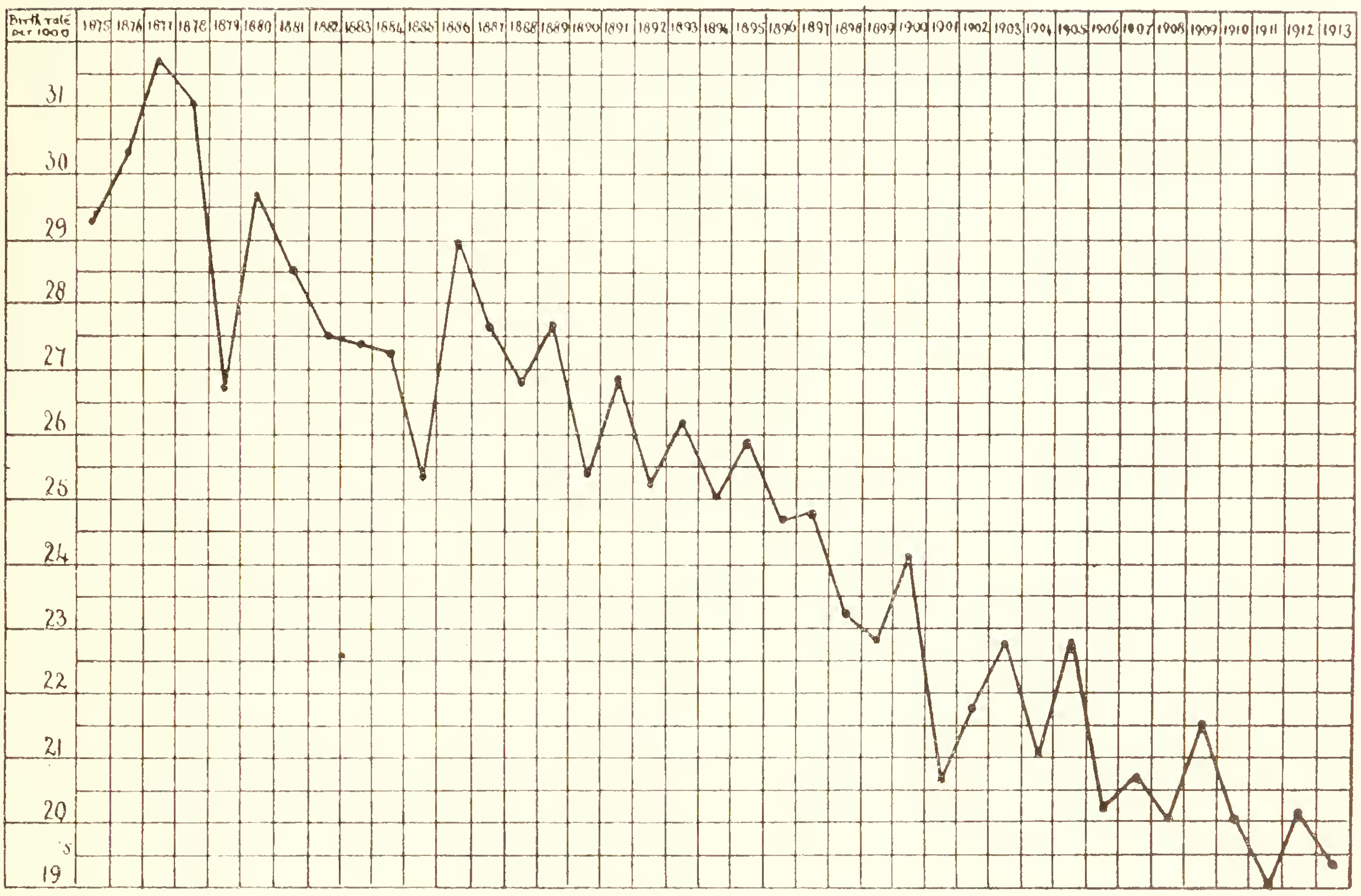
The number of births and the birth-rate each year since 1875 are as follows :—

Year.	Births.	Birth-rate.	Year.	Births	Birth-rate.
1875	940	29·3	1894	934	25·0
1876	989	30·3	1895	972	25·9
1877	1054	31·7	1896	932	24·7
1878	1045	31·0	1897	939	24·8
1879	918	26·7	1898	884	23·2
1880	1040	29·7	1899	869	22·8
1881	1010	28·5	1900	923	24·1
1882	979	27·5	1901	794	20·6
1883	979	27·4	1902	842	21·8
1884	983	27·3	1903	884	22·8
1885	912	25·3	1904	819	21·0
1886	1049	29·0	1905	891	22·8
1887	1003	27·6	1906	791	20·1
1888	979	26·8	1907	816	20·7
1889	1016	27·7	1908	791	20·0
1890	934	25·4	1909	854	21·5
1891	996	26·9	1910	799	20·0
1892	935	25·2	1911	764	19·0
1893	977	26·2	1912	1140	20·1
			1913	1109	19·4

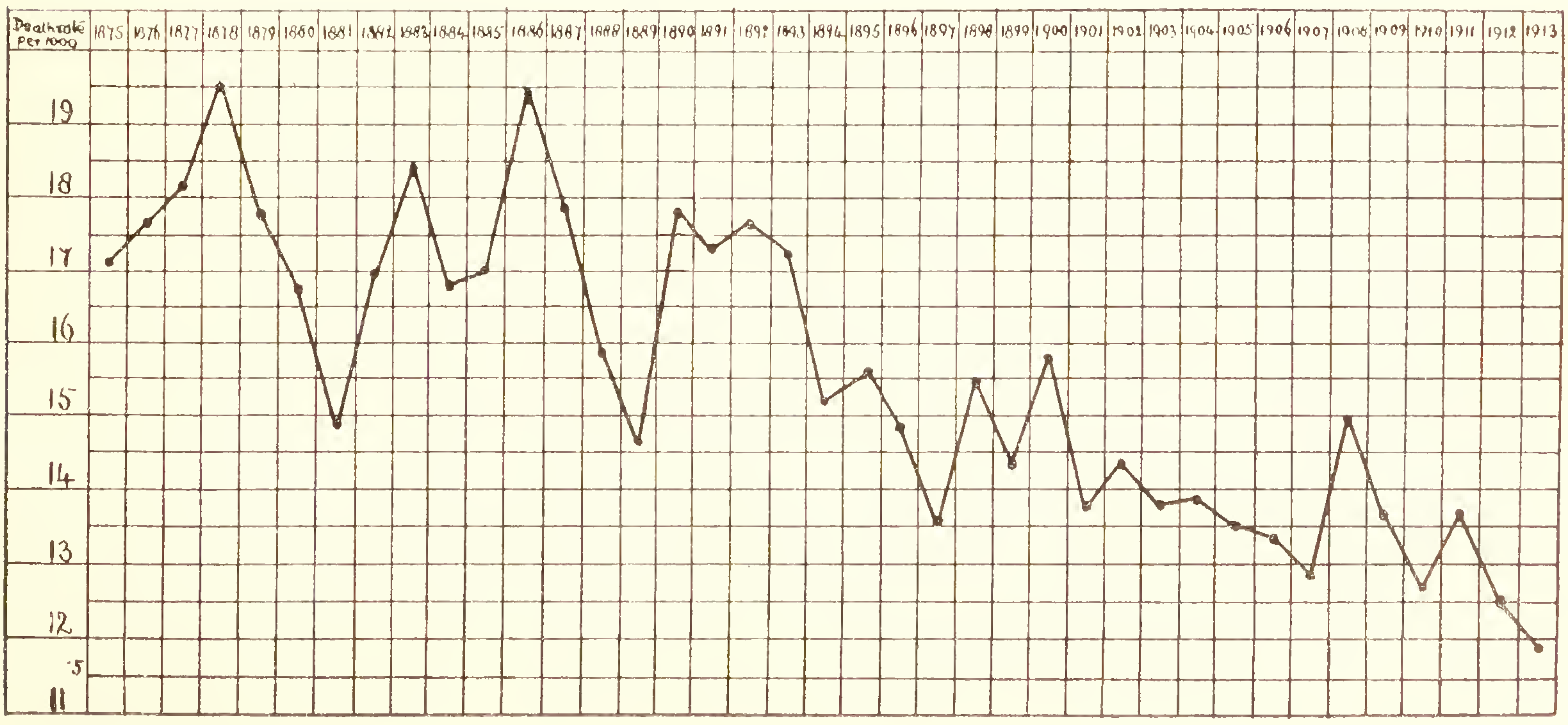
See also Chart on page 11.

Charts showing the Birth-rate and Death-rate of Cambridge for each year since 1875

BIRTH-RATE.



DEATH-RATE.



Notification of Births.

The Notification of Births Act, 1907, requires that every Birth shall be notified to the Medical Officer of Health within thirty-six hours. This Act is an adoptive one, and came into operation in Cambridge on the 1st July, 1909.

The number of notifications received each year since has been :—

	1910	1911	1912	1913
Total Births	799	764	1054	1109
Births notified...........	638	638	921	965
Percentage notified......	79·8	83·5	87·3	87·0
Notified by Doctors ...	135	160	268	280
Notified by Midwives...	472	429	543	436
Notified by Parents ...	31	49	110	249

There are still a few persons who fail to notify the occurrence of a birth as required by the Act. The notifications received are checked by the returns of births received from the Registrars, and where no notification has been sent, a circular letter is sent out directing attention to the provisions of the Act. The number of such letters sent out during the year, 1913 was 169.

Still-Births.

The registration of still-births is not compulsory, but no still-born child may be interred in any burial ground without a certificate from some responsible person, not necessarily a medical practitioner. As a matter of practice such certificates are generally signed by a doctor or midwife in attendance, or by a Coroner after inquest.

The number of still-births notified under the Notification of Births Act, 1907, was 18, and the number notified to the County Medical Officer under the Midwives Act was 5. Allowing for duplicate notifications, we get an estimated total of 20 for the year, giving a rate of 1·8 per 100 births.

Deaths.

The total number of deaths registered during 1913 was 768, equal to an *uncorrected* death-rate of 13·4 per 1,000 of the population. Correction must be made for twenty-six deaths of persons belonging to the Borough which occurred outside the district, viz:—15 in the County Asylum at Fulbourn, and 11 in various parts of the country. These must be added, while 114 deaths of persons not belonging to the district must be substracted. Of these 87 occurred in Addenbrooke's Hospital, 2 in the Union Workhouse, Cambridge, 11 in the Union Workhouse, Chesterton, 3 in the Infectious Diseases Hospital, 1 in H.M. Prison, and 10 in other parts of the Borough. The corrected number is therefore 680*, of which 342 were males, and 338 were females. *The death-rate is therefore* 11·9, *which is* 1·1 *per* 1,000 *lower than the rate recorded for the year* 1912, *and is the lowest death-rate ever recorded in Cambridge.*

The mean rate for the previous ten years is 13·5.

The death-rate for England and Wales for the year 1913 is given as 13·7 per 1,000, which is 0·4 per 1,000 above the rate in 1912.

The Charts on page 11 show the birth-rate and death-rate for each year from 1875 to 1913.

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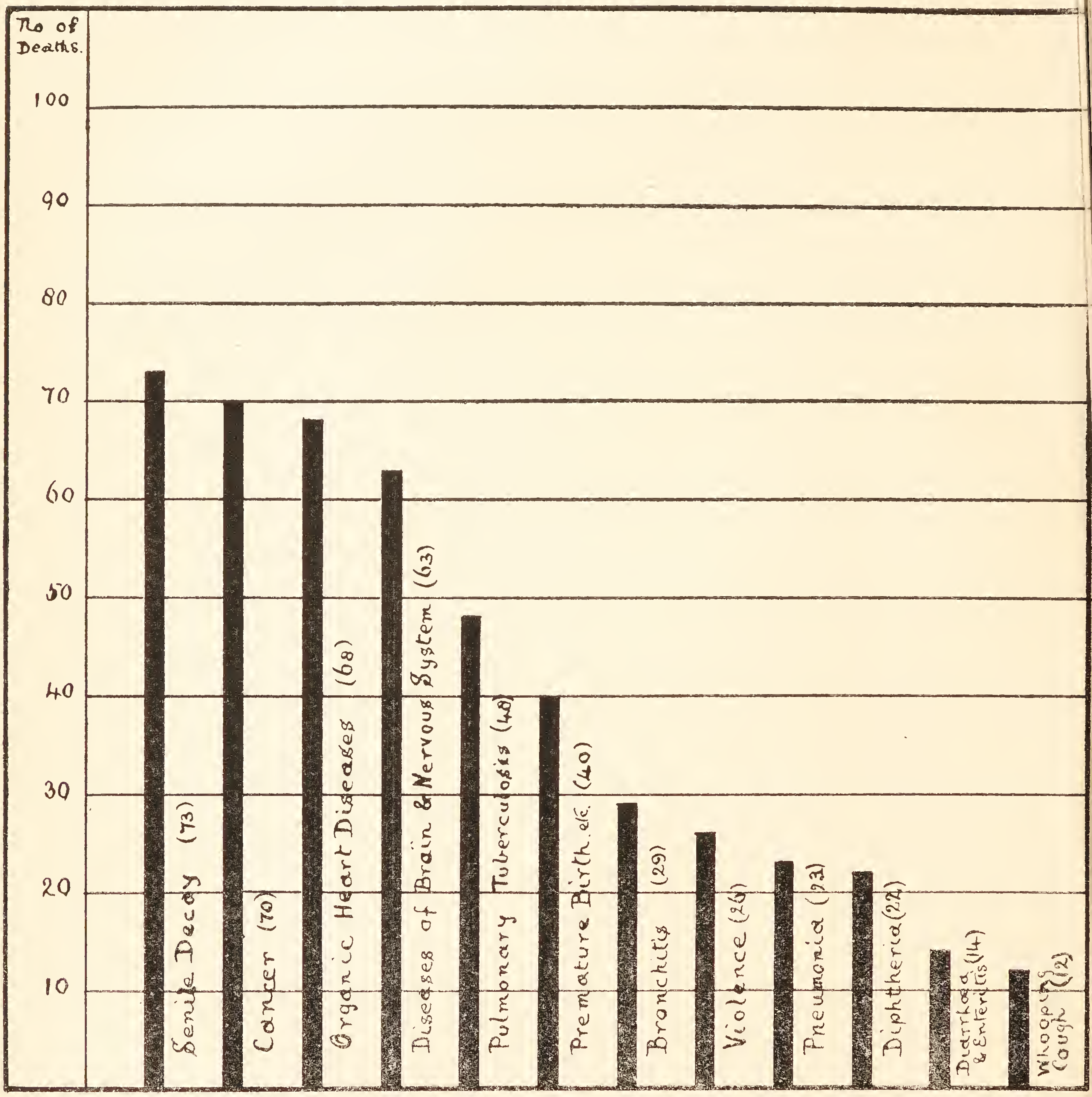
*This number, by direction of the Registrar-General, includes the deaths of three undergraduates.

Comparative view of the principal causes of death during the year 1913.



Principal Causes of Death.

The relative importance of the various causes of death is shown by the following figures :—

CAUSE OF DEATH.	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Diseases of Respiratory Organs (excluding Consumption) ...	84	80	74	99	80	81	74	86	69	106	69
Tubercular Diseases (including Consumption)	63	56	50	47	57	64	48	56	43	65	61
Diseases of the Heart ...	47	55	45	39	53	51	53	47	38	43	68
Malignant Diseases(Cancer, &c.)	34	44	46	34	46	49	54	52	38	66	70
Diarrhœa and Enteritis..	19	30	20	44	13	17	16	12	35	4	14
Premature Birth ...	14	17	13	10	13	21	22	11	16	14	28
Measles	—	12	9	1	—	33	1	—	31	3	1
Whooping Cough ...	7	—	—	16	—	32	—	8	—	19	12
All other causes... .	268	248	272	235	248	246	275	235	281	420	358

Comparing the total deaths for 1913 with those for 1912, there has been a *decrease* during 1913 in deaths from the following causes :—

	Deaths in 1912.	Deaths in 1913.	Decrease.
Diphtheria	47	22	25
Bronchitis	50	29	21
Pneumonia	38	23	15
Diseases of Brain and Nervous System	76	63	13
Whooping Cough...	19	12	7
Senile Decay	78	73	5
Tubercular Diseases other than Phthisis	21	13	8
Scarlet Fever	7	4	3
Total Decrease in 1913 ...	336	239	97

There has been an *increase* during 1913 in deaths from the following causes :—

	Deaths in 1912.	Deaths in 1913.	Increase.
Organic Heart Diseases	43	68	25
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	4	14	10
Violence	20	26	6
Premature Birth and Infantile Developmental Causes ...	35	40	5
Cancer	66	70	4
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	44	48	4
Influenza	7	11	4
Total Increase in 1913 ...	219	277	58

Total deaths at age-periods expressed as percentages of total deaths at all ages.

	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 65	65 and upwards.
1903	17·9	7·6	4·3	4·3	31·0	34·9
1904	19·5	5·7	4·6	5·0	27·7	37·5
1905	13·2	7·0	4·5	4·3	34·4	36·5
1906	19·2	10·1	4·2	3·6	30·5	32·4
1907	14·1	4·5	3·1	3·1	36·0	39·2
1908	17·8	14·2	3·7	5·2	27·3	31·8
1909	13·1	3·7	3·3	4·0	31·7	44·2
1910	12·0	5·7	4·0	4·7	34·5	39·1
1911	17·4	10·7	5·6	4·5	32·9	28·9
1912	11·1	7·6	6·5	3·5	32·3	39·0
1913	12·0	4·7	4·9	4·6	36·0	37·8
Av'rge	15·4	7·7	4·5	4·3	31·7	36·4

Mortality in Relation to Season.

The number of deaths occurring in each quarter of the year during the past ten years is shown in the following table :—

Year.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total for Year.
1903 ...	175	130	118	113	536
1904 ...	165	106	126	145	542
1905 ...	198	119	91	121	529
1906 ...	170	110	124	121	525
1907 ...	163	118	112	117	510
1908 ...	193	156	116	129	594
1909 ...	181	123	91	148	543
1910 ...	157	115	104	131	507
1911 ...	157	126	139	129	551
1912 ...	249	165	160	166	740
Mean for 10 years	181	127	118	132	558
1913 ...	214	168	124	174	680

The number of deaths in each week throughout the year is shown on the chart on page 19.

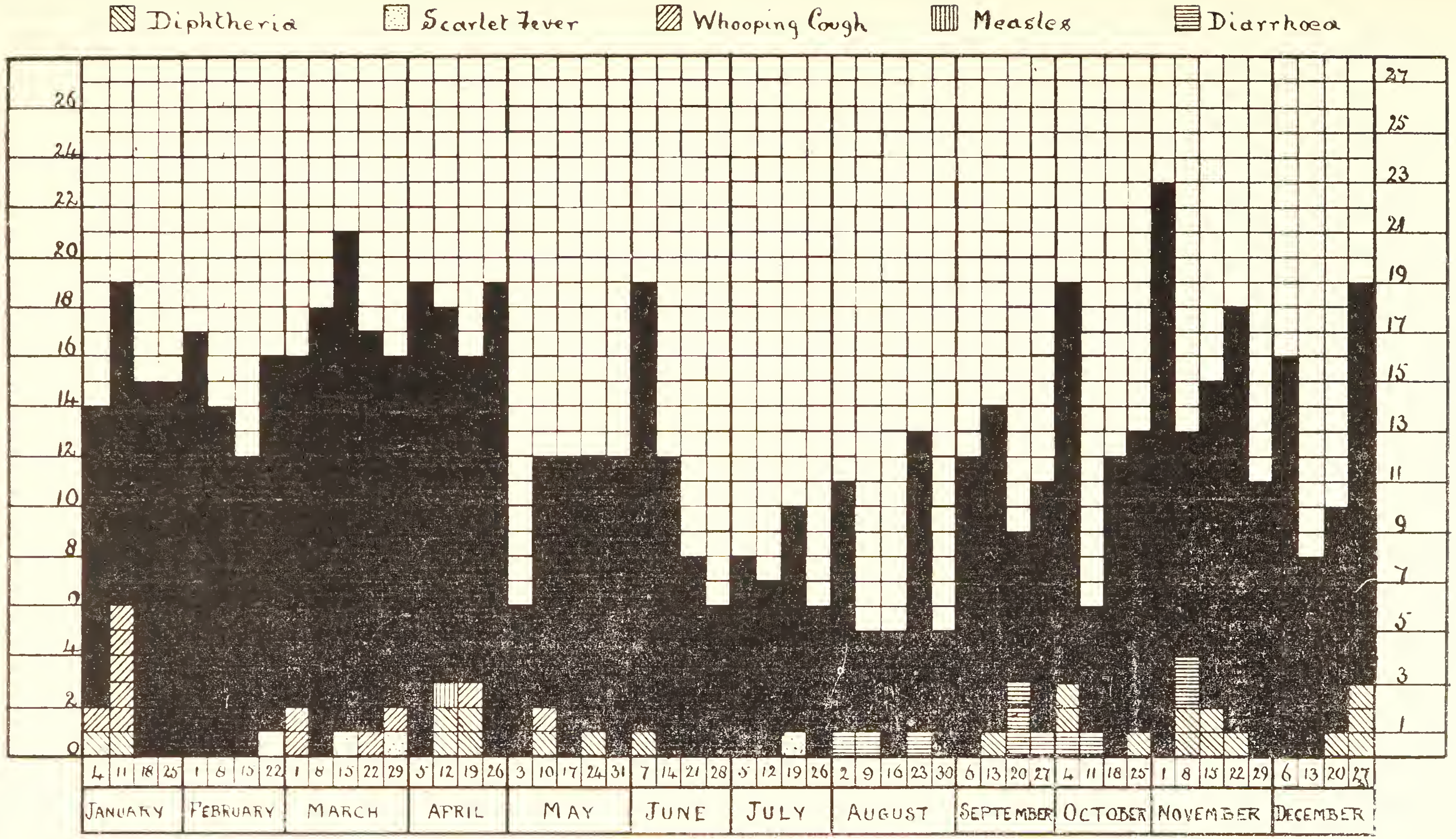


Chart showing the number of Deaths from all Causes during each week in 1913, distinguishing Deaths from Epidemic Diseases.

Comparative Statistics.

The comparative statistics for the four areas into which the district is now divided, after distributing the deaths in the Union Workhouses, Addenbrooke's Hospital, Infectious Diseases Hospital, County Lunatic Asylum, and other places, to their respective areas, are appended in the following table :—

Registration Sub-district.	Deaths belonging.	Share of W. H.	A. H.	County Asylum.	Other Places.	Infect. Diseases Hospital	Total.	Birth-rate.	Death rate.
S. Andrew-the-Less ...	311	23	32	4	7	14	391	20·9	12·5
S. Andrew-the-Great..	110	5	8	7	4	—	134	11·6	14·8
Chesterton..............	108	4	6	3	—	2	123	19·9	10·4
Cambridge Without...	29	—	—	1	—	2	32	22·9	6·5
Entire District	558	32	46	15	11	18	680	19·4	11·9

Epidemic Mortality.

The deaths belonging to the chief epidemic diseases include 22 from Diphtheria, 4 from Scarlet Fever, 11 from Diarrhœa, 1 from Measles, and 12 from Whooping Cough, total 50, equal to a death-rate from these diseases of 0·87 per 1,000 of the population per annum, which is a lower rate by 0·52 than in the year 1912.

The mean rate for the previous ten years is 1·27.

Infantile Mortality.

The number of deaths registered of children under one year of age belonging to the Borough was 82, the same as in 1912.

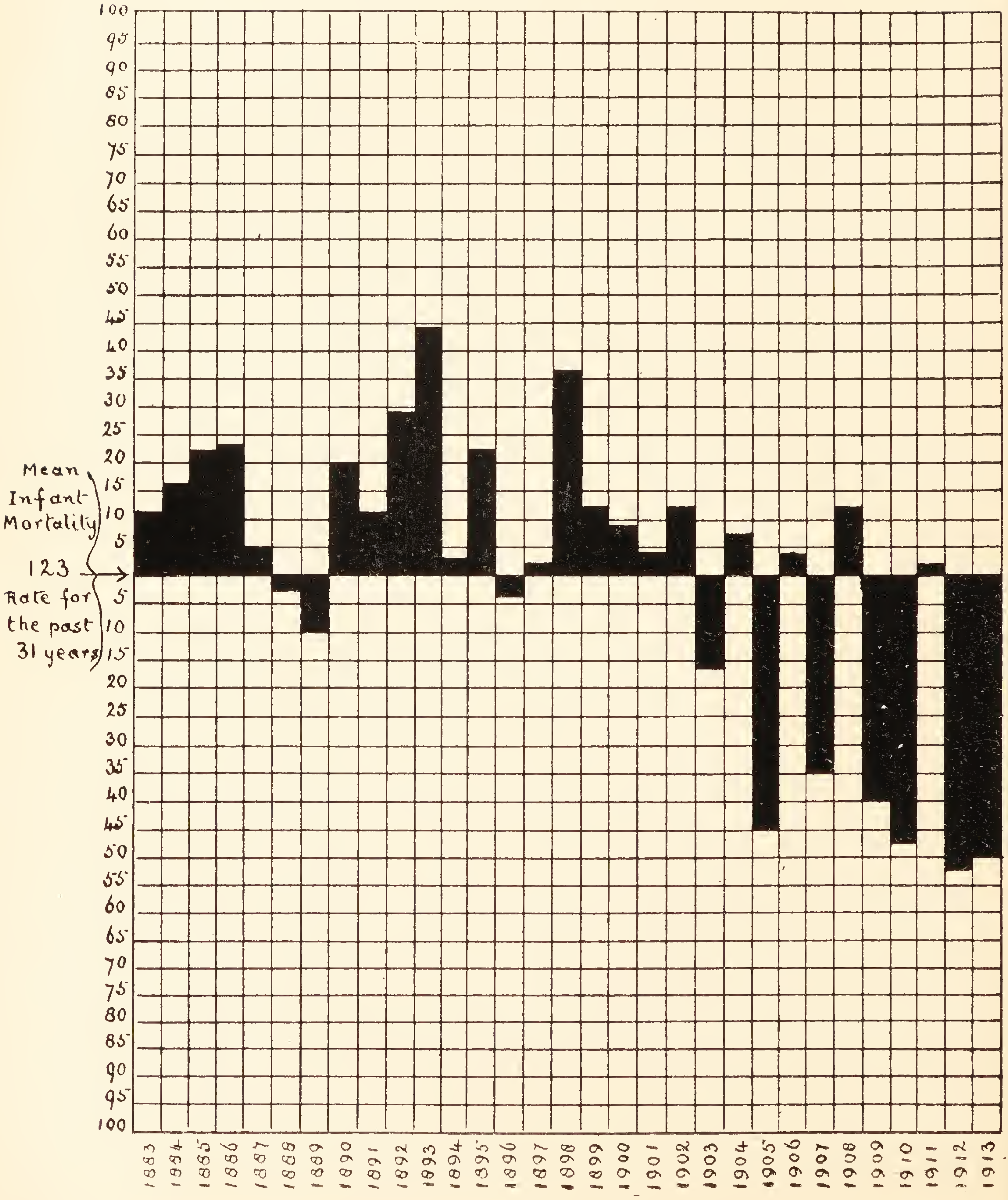
The Infant mortality rate, or the proportion of such deaths to 1,000 births, was 73. The rate for 1912 was 71, and the mean rate for the previous ten years was 105.

The causes of the Infantile mortality are set out fully in Table IV. at the end of the Report, while the relative importance of the contributory causes for a number of years is shown in the following Table:—

CAUSE OF DEATH.	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Premature Birth	13	11	13	21	22	11	16	14	26
Atrophy, Debility, and Marasmus	5	8	14	18	10	8	12	16	11
Diarrhœal Diseases ...	14	33	10	12	9	8	27	2	10
Measles	1	—	—	5	—	—	8	—	—
Whooping Cough... ...	—	9	—	12	—	4	—	10	3
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	8	26	20	15	8	14	11	15	8
Tuberculous Diseases ...	3	2	1	6	3	1	—	4	1
Convulsions	2	2	3	4	4	1	2	5	2
All other Diseases ..	24	10	11	13	15	14	20	16	21
TOTALS	70	101	72	106	71	61	96	82	82

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Diagram showing Annual Departure from the mean for the 31 years, 1883—1913.



The number of deaths occurring each year, together with the death-rate per 1,000 births for Cambridge and England and Wales, are shown below :—

Year.	Deaths under 1 year.	Death-rate per 1,000 Births.	
		Cambridge.	England and Wales.
1903 ...	96	107	132
1904 ...	107	130	145
1905 ...	70	78	129
1906 ...	101	127	132
1909 ...	71	83	109
1910 ...	61	76	106
1911 ...	96	125	130
1912 ...	82	71	95
1913 ...	82	73	109

The distribution of the deaths throughout the first year of life was :—

	Total Deaths.	Percentage of Total Infants' Deaths
In 1st week	27	32·9
In 2nd ,, ...	4	4·9
In 3rd ,, ...	5	6·1
In 4th ,, ...	8	9·8
Total in 1st month	44	53·7
In 2nd & 3rd Month ...	8	9·7
,, 4th, 5th, & 6th ,, ...	15	18·3
,, 7th to 12th Months ...	15	18·3
Total for 2nd to 12th Months	38	46·3

Deaths of Illegitimate Children.

Year.	Total deaths of illegitimates under 12 months of age.	Mortality per 1,000 illegitimate births.	Mortality of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births.
1906	7	175	125
1907	9	219	81
1908	9	257	129
1909	8	163	78
1910	4	95	75
1911	8	216	121
1912	7	129	69
1913	5	111	72

The following Table shows the age, sex, and cause of death of illegitimate children during the year 1913. :—

Age.	Sex.	Cause of Death.
10 hours ...	F ...	Premature Birth.
21 hours ...	M ...	Gastro Enteritis.
22 days ...	M ...	Immaturity.
22 days ...	M ...	Marasmus, Convulsions.
2 months ...	M ...	Congenital Syphillis.

Coroner's Inquests.

Inquests were held by the Coroner into the cause of 40 deaths of persons belonging to the Borough. These were eventually returned as due to Natural Causes in 17 cases, Accident or Negligence (such as falls, drowning, over-laying, poison, &c.), in 13 cases, Homicide in 2 cases, and Suicide in 8 cases.

The proportion of inquests per 1,000 deaths was 58·8, as compared with 45·9 in 1912.

The number of inquests held and the proportion per 1,000 deaths in each of the past ten years is shown below :—

Year.	Number of Inquests.	Proportion per 1,000 Deaths.
1903	38	70·2
1904	38	69·0
1905	20	37·6
1906	33	62·2
1907	28	54·1
1908	31	51·4
1909	34	62·1
1910	26	50·6
1911	43	78·0
1912	34	45·9
1913	**40**	**58·8**

Uncertified Deaths.

These are deaths the causes of which have not been certified by a medical practitioner or by the Coroner after inquest.

Year.	Uncertified Deaths.	Percentage of Total Deaths.
1901	1	0·1
1902	5	0·8
1903	2	0·3
1904	1	0·1
1905	2	0·3
1906	1	0·1
1907	2	0·3
1908	Nil.	0·0
1909	2	0·3
1910	2	0·3
1911	1	0·1
1912	1	0·1
1913	**1**	**0·1**

Vaccination.

The information given below has been kindly supplied by Mr. Rule, the Vaccination Officer, and relates to the Old Borough only. It will be seen that the proportion of children born who have been successfully vaccinated has been extremely low since the passing of the Vaccination Act, 1907.

	1912	For the period Jan. to June, 1913.
Number of Births	803	380
Number of successful Vaccinations ...	252	107
,, ,, Certificates of Insusceptibility...	1	Nil.
,, ,, Statutory Declarations of Conscientious Objection	474	242
,, who died Unvaccinated	59	23
,, postponed by Medical Certificate..	2	2
,, removed to other districts ...	2	1
,, not found	7	3
,, in abeyance...	6	2
Percentage successfully Vaccinated ...	31·38	28·15
Percentage successfully Vaccinated, excluding those who died Unvaccinated ...	33·87	29·97

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912
Number of Statutory Declarations (or Certificates) of conscientious objections actually received during the last few years	66	51	96	409	470	472	439	474

Poor-Law Relief Statistics.

I am indebted to Mr. J. Congreve, Clerk to the Poor-Law Guardians, for the following figures relating to Pauperism in Cambridge.

	Half-year ended Michaelmas, 1912.	Half-year ended Michaelmas, 1913.
The number relieved in the Workhouse :—		
(*a*) Able-bodied	45	52
(*b*) Not able-bodied	211	202
(*c*) Children	41	54
(*d*) Insane	1	1
Number of Vagrants relieved in the Workhouse	3701	2413
Number of Out-door Poor relieved ...	579	582
Number of Out-door Vagrants relieved ...	Nil.	Nil.

Part ii.

Record of Disease Incidence.

RECORDS OF DISEASE INCIDENCE.

A.—Notifiable Diseases.

The diseases which are compulsorily notifiable in Cambridge are Small-pox, Cholera, Plague, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, Puerperal Fever, Scarlet Fever or Scarlatina, Typhus Fever, Enteric or Typhoid Fever, Continued Fever, Relapsing Fever; all cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis* since the 1st of January, 1912, and Cerebro-Spinal Fever and Acute Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis) since the 1st of September, 1912. The two last diseases were made compulsorily notifiable by "The Public Health (Cerebro-Spinal Fever and Acute Poliomyelitis) Regulations, 1912," issued by the Local Government Board.

The number of notifications of each disease, their distribution, and the numbers removed to Hospital will be found in Table II. at the end of this report.

The following Table shows the number of cases, the case-rate and death-rate per 1,000 of the population for the principal zymotic diseases for 1913 and the previous ten years:—

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* All forms of Tuberculosis (Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary) became compulsorily notifiable on the 1st February, 1913.

Year.	Small-pox.			Diphtheria Membranous Croup.			Erysipelas			Scarlet Fever.			Typhus Fever.			Enteric and Continued Fevers.			Puerperal Fever.		
	Cases.	Case rate.	Death rate.	Cases.	Case rate.	Death rate.	Cases.	Case rate.	Death rate.	Cases.	Case rate.	Death rate.	Cases.	Case rate.	Death rate.	Cases.	Case rate.	Death rate.	Cases.	Case rate.	Death rate.
1903	132	3·14	0·38	68	1·75	0·28	23	0·59	0·00	284	7·34	0·15	0	0·00	0·00	6	0·15	0·02	2	0·05	0·02
1904	0	0·00	0·00	39	1·00	0·25	33	0·84	0·02	66	1·69	0·05	0	0·00	0·00	9	0·23	0·00	1	0·02	0·00
1905	0	0·00	0·00	65	1·66	0·46	43	1·10	0·00	132	3·37	0·05	0	0·00	0·00	8	0·20	0·05	5	0·12	0·05
1906	0	0·00	0·00	31	0·79	0·30	27	0·69	0·05	101	2·83	0·02	0	0·00	0·00	4	0·10	0·02	1	0·02	0·00
1907	0	0·00	0·00	33	0·83	0·07	51	1·29	0·07	76	1·93	0·02	0	0·00	0·00	2	0·05	0·00	10	0·25	0·05
1908	0	0·00	0·00	78	1·97	0·15	17	0·43	0·00	36	0·91	0·00	0	0·00	0·00	6	0·15	0·00	1	0·02	0·02
1909	0	0·00	0·00	59	1·48	0·17	28	0·70	0·02	121	3·04	0·02	0	0·00	0·00	2	0·05	0·00	0	0·00	0·00
1910	0	0·00	0·00	59	1·47	0·35	17	0·42	0·05	141	3·53	0·00	0	0·00	0·00	2	0·05	0·00	1	0·02	0·02
1911	0	0·00	0·00	112	2·79	0·47	26	0·64	0·00	331	8·26	0·02	0	0·00	0·00	3	0·07	0·00	5	0·12	0·05
1912	0	0·00	0·00	193	3·41	0·83	30	0·53	0·00	379	6·70	0·12	0	0·00	0·00	4	0·07	0·01	6	0·10	0·03
Average for years 1903-1912	13·2	0·32	0·03	73·7	1·79	0·35	29·5	0·71	0·02	166·7	4·05	0·05	0	0·00	0·00	4·6	0·11	0·01	3·2	0·07	0·02
1913	0	0·00	0·00	101	1·76	0·38	29	0·50	0·00	312	5·48	0·07	0	0·00	0·00	8	0·14	0·00	3	0·05	0·05

Diphtheria.

The number of notifications received during 1913 is still high, but shows a great improvement over 1912, viz :—101 as compared with 193. This gives a case-rate per 1,000 of the population of 1·7, as compared with 3·4 in 1912, and 2·79 in 1911.

The prevalence and fatality of the disease during the past ten years is shown in the following table :—

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths to cases notified.
1903	68	11	16·1
1904	39	10	25·6
1905	65	18	27·7
1906	31	12	38·7
1907	33	3	9·1
1908	78	6	7·7
1909	59	7	11·8
1910	59	14	23·7
1911	112	19	16·9
1912	193	47	24·3
Average for years 1903-1912	73	14·7	20·1
1913	101	22	21·7

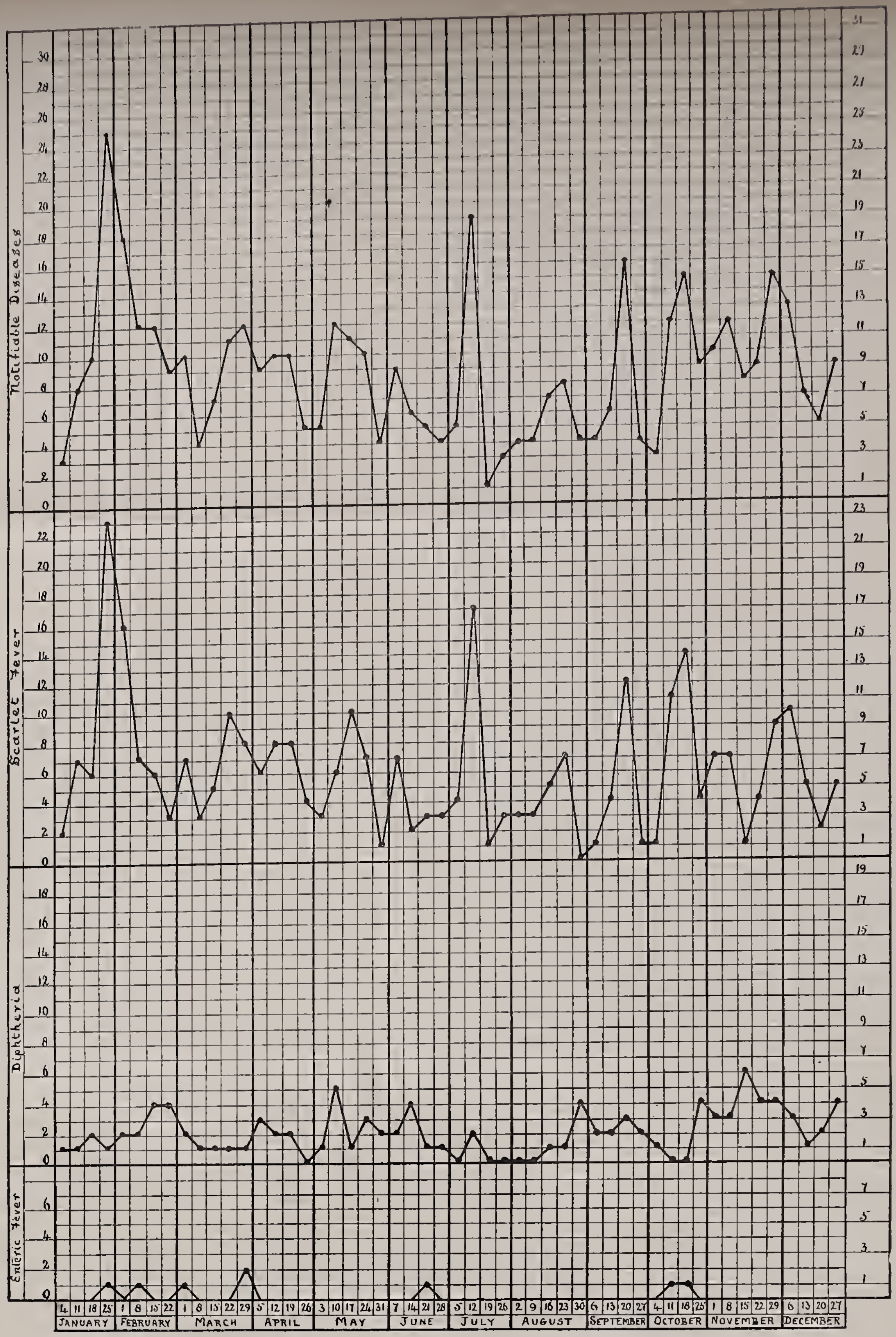


Chart showing the number of cases of all Infectious Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) notified during each week of the year 1913, and of three specially selected Diseases, viz., Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, and Enteric Fever.

The cases were distributed as follows :—

St. Andrew-the-Less	77	cases in	63	households.
St. Andrew-the-Great	5	,,	5	,,
Chesterton	10	,,	9	,,
Cambridge Without	9	,,	5	,,

The monthly distribution of the notifications for each district is shown below :—

	St. Andrew-the-Less.	St. Andrew-the-Great.	Chesterton	Cambridge Without.	Total.
January.........	6	1	1	1	9
February	8	1	1	2	12
March	5	...	1	...	6
April	6	...	...	...	6
May	7	...	3	1	11
June	7	1	...	...	8
July	...	..	1	...	1
August	6	..	...	...	6
September	10	...	...	...	10
October.........	5	...	...	1	6
November......	9	1	2	4	16
December......	8	1	1	...	10
Totals ...	77	5	10	9	101

The age distribution of those attacked was :—

Under 1 year ...	2	cases, with	1 death.
1 and under 5 years...	18	,, ,,	4 deaths.
5 ,, 15 ,, ...	64	,, ,,	15 ,,
15 ,, 25 ,, ...	12	,, ,,	2 ,,
25 ,, 45 ,, ...	5	,, ,,	0 ,,

The number of cases among school children, and the number occurring in each school, is as follows :—

SCHOOL.	NUMBER OF CASES
Abbey Infants'	2
Abbey Mixed	1
Brunswick Council Boys'	2
„ „ Girls.	1
„ „ Infants'	3
County Boys'	1
East Road Boys'	1
„ Girls'	2
Higher Grade	1
King Street Mixed	1
Milton Road Council Mixed	1
„ „ Infants'	1
Morley Memorial Infants'	2
New Street Mixed	7
„ Infants'	3
Occupation Road Infants'	1
Perse Preparatory	2
Romsey Council	4
St. Andrew's Infants'	1
St. Luke's Boys'	2
St. Matthew's Infants'	4
St. Paul's Boys'	3
St. Peter's Boys'	1
St. Philip's Boys'	2
„ „ Girls'	3
„ „ Infants'	4
Sturton Street Infants'	1
Trumpington	2
Private	1
	60

The public Elementary Schools were visited on thirty occasions for the purpose of swabbing the children in classes from which a case of diphtheria had been notified. Altogether 1,401 children were swabbed in school, with 18 or 1·28 per cent. of positive results. In 1912 the number of swabs taken in the schools was 1,709, with 2·5 per cent. of positive results.

The histories of some of those cases are interesting, and a few are recorded below.

(1) A class at St. Philip's Infants' School was swabbed on October 22nd without result, and again on November 20th with two positive results.

The home of the first "carrier" (a little girl aged 6 years) was visited and enquiry made into the history of the other members of the household. This consisted in addition to the parents, of five children aged 14, 12, 11, 6, and 3 years respectively. It was found that the child of 6 who gave the original positive result, had been absent from school from November 12th to the 17th with a slight sore throat. The child of eleven years was found just to have developed diphtheria, but no doctor had been called. The whole family was then swabbed with other two positive results, viz.: the children of 12 and 3. The boy of 14 remained well for some days, then developed a sore throat and on swabbing also gave a positive result.

(2) The second case is a boy of six years, and it is necessary to go back thirteen months, i.e., to October, 1912, for the beginning of his history.

On November 29th, 1912, he, along with his class, was swabbed, and a positive result obtained. He remained positive until April 17th, 1913. Then followed three successive negative results, the last being on May 17th, 1913. The boy then returned to school. In all 24 swabs were taken from his throat at this time. Twice, in February and April, he had two successive negatives.

All went well until October, 1913, when diphtheria once again appeared in this class. Swabbing on October 22nd followed with entirely negative results. A second case then occurred in November, and again, on November 20th, the class was swabbed, with the result that the two carriers whose history has been given were found.

The boy's swabs gave positive results up to February 20th, 1914, and then gave three successive negatives, on February 28th, March 7th and 17th.

(3) The history of a boy aged 8 years, attending New Street Infants' School, is much the same. He was found at school as a "carrier," on September 9th, 1913, and was isolated until November 24th, 1913. He was swabbed on 28 occasions, with 18 positive results, during this period. He was then released and returned to school on January 5th, 1914, when he was again swabbed and a positive result obtained. From then up to the time of writing, April 2nd, 1914, the boy has been continuously isolated, and remains positive. During this second period he has been swabbed 20 times, with 15 positive results.

(4) In September, 88 girls in the Romsey Council School were swabbed with 4 positive results. The infection here was probably introduced by a girl who came home from Portsmouth the last week of the Summer holidays. She had a sore throat while in Portsmouth and was seen by a doctor, who is said to have called it quinsy.

The need of following up absentees (as is always done in Cambridge) is shown by the fact that one of the carriers, who was in the same class as the girl from Portsmouth, was absent the day the class was swabbed.

(5) In November, 32 children at New Street School gave entirely negative results, but six days later one of the boys was sent home ill, and when visited was found to have diphtheria.

This class was again swabbed, after an interval of twelve days, with two positive results. The two "Carriers" were swabbed with negative results on the first occasion. One of them had also been swabbed at home between these two visits to the school and was negative on that occasion also. The dates of these swabbings were November 6th, 14th, and 17th. The reason for the first two results being negative is probably that only very few bacilli were present. In all this boy was swabbed nine times with positive results on only two occasions.

In addition to the swabbing done in the schools, 3,502 swabs were taken from Contacts at home and from cases admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

The day of illnesses upon which cases were notified were as follows :—

1st Day	... ...	6	Cases with	1	death.
2nd ,,	... ...	19	,,	3	deaths.
3rd ,,	... ...	22	,,	4	,,
4th ,,	... ...	14	,,	4	,,
5th ,,	... ...	16	,,	4	,,
6th ,,	... ...	6	,,	2	,,
7th ,,	... ...	4	,,	0	,,
Over 7th day...	...	14	,,	4	,,

In addition to the notifications of clinical cases received, forty-eight "carriers" or "bacteriological" cases were isolated in the cottage at the Infectious Diseases Hospital. Eighteen were found at the schools and the remainder were found at their homes as contacts of notified cases.

Enquiry into the history of cases of diphtheria points to the conclusion that some of those classified as "carriers" are really mild cases of diphtheria. A history of some slight indisposition is usually got with or without sore throat, an illness so slight as not to attract sufficient attention to lead to a doctor being called in.

One of the most important points brought out by recent experience of the disease in Cambridge is the part played, as chronic carriers, by those effected with chronic enlargement of the tonsils or post-nasal adenoids.

On several occasions such cases have yielded positive results on swabbing for months before the three successive negative swabs required have been got, Even then such cases must be looked upon as possible sources of trouble in the future. The removal of enlarged tonsils and adenoids is the only reasonable guarantee of safety in such cases and has been practiced whenever parental consent could be obtained.

Sections of tonsils removed from those cases have been examined by Dr. Graham Smith, and have shown masses of diphtheria bacilli at the bottom of the tonsillar crypts in a position which could not possibly be reached by a disinfectant. The demonstration of bacilli buried in the depth of the tonsillar tissue explains the recurrent infectivity of those cases, all that is required to bring the bacilli to the surface again being a slight "cold" or sore throat. The cases mentioned on pages 36 and 37 were undoubtedly of this character.

Scarlet Fever.

The number of notifications received during the year was 312, as compared with 379 during 1912. The case-rate per 1,000 of the population was 5·4 in 1913, as compared with 6·7 in 1912.

The distribution in the different districts of the town was as follows :—

St.-Andrew-the-Less ...	146	cases in	105	households.
St. Andrew-the-Great ...	21	,,	16	,,
Chesterton	133	,,	86	,,
Cambridge Without ...	12	,,	12	,,

The New Area recently added to the Borough thus accounts for nearly half of the cases notified.

The prevalence and mortality from 1903 are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths to cases notified.
1903	284	6	2·1
1904	66	2	3·0
1905	132	2	1·5
1906	101	1	1·0
1907	76	1	1·3
1908	36	—	—
1909	121	1	0·8
1910	141	—	—
1911	331	1	0·3
1912	379	7	1·8
Average for years 1903–1912	166	2·1	1·2
1913	312	4	1·2

The distribution of the cases throughout the year in each district was as follows :—

	St. Andrew-the-Less.	St. Andrew-the-Great.	Chesterton	Cambridge Without.	Totals.
January.........	12	3	35	3	53
February	8	2	11	—	21
March	13	3	12	1	29
April............	18	4	5	1	28
May	5	2	14	4	25
June	12	—	4	—	16
July	19	3	3	2	27
August	11	—	4	—	15
September ...	10	1	6	1	18
October	9	1	26	—	36
November ...	13	2	7	—	22
December......	16	—	6	—	22
Totals......	146	21	133	12	312

The ages of those attacks were :—

Under 1 year	4 cases	0 deaths.
1 and under 5 years	62 ,,	3 ,,
5 and under 15 years	218 ,,	1 ,,
15 and under 25 years	19 ,,	0 ,,
25 and under 45 years	9 ,,	0 ,,

The Schools affected were :—

School.	Number of Cases.
Abbey Mixed	1
,, Infants'	7
Brunswick Council Boys'	2
,, ,, Girls'	1
,, ,, Infants'	8
East Road Boys'	4
,, Girls'	3
,, Infants'	1
Higher Grade Boys'	5
,, Girls'	3
King Street	2
Milton Road Council Mixed	6
,, ,, Infants'	2
Morley Memorial	4
New Street Mixed	7
,, Infants'	1
Occupation Road Infants'.	2
Perse Boys'	2
,, Girls'	1
Richmond Road Infants'	8
Romsey Council	7
St. Andrew's Boys'	6
,, Girls'	10
,, Infants'	13
St. Giles' Girls'	1
St. Luke's Boys'	23
,, Girls'	12
,, Infants'	33

School.	Number of Cases.
St. Matthew's Boys'	6
„ Girls'	2
„ Infants'	20
St. Paul's Boys'	1
St. Peter's Boys'	1
St. Philip's Boys'	6
„ Girls'	4
„ Infants'	14
Sturton Street Infants'	3
Private	7
Total	239

"RETURN" CASES.—The percentage of return cases from Hospital was 7·1, and from cases treated at home 7·9. This is higher than 1912, the percentages for the two groups of cases then being 5·8 and 5·0.

MISSED OR UNRECOGNISED CASES. — The total number of cases which were desquamating when notified was twenty. The period elapsing before recognition or the visit of a doctor varied from two to four weeks.

Typhoid Fever.

Eight cases (none fatal) were notified during the year, all of which were imported from outside the district.

Table showing prevalence and mortality for years 1903—1913.

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths.	Percentage of deaths to cases notified.
1903	6	1	16·6
1904	9	—	—
1905	8	2	25·0
1906	4	1	25·0
1907	2	—	—
1908	6	—	—
1909	2	—	—
1910	2	—	—
1911	3	—	—
1912	4	1	25·0
Average for years 1903-12	4·6	0·5	10·8
1913	8	—	—

Puerperal Fever.

Three cases of Puerperal Fever, all of which proved fatal, were notified during the year.

Table showing prevalence and mortality for year 1903—13.

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths.
1903	2	1
1904	1	—
1905	5	2
1906	1	—
1907	10	2
1908	1	1
1909	—	—
1910	1	1
1911	5	2
1912	6	2
Average for years 1903-1912	3·2	1·1
1913	3	3

Erysipelas.

Twenty-nine cases of Erysipelas were notified during the year, equal to a case-rate per thousand of the population of 0·50.

Table showing prevalence and mortality for 1903—1913.

Year.	Cases Notified.	Deaths.
1903	23	—
1904	33	1
1905	43	—
1906	27	2
1907	51	3
1908	17	—
1909	28	1
1910	17	2
1011	26	—
1912	30	—
Average for years 1903-1912	29·5	0·9
1913	29	—

Tuberculosis.

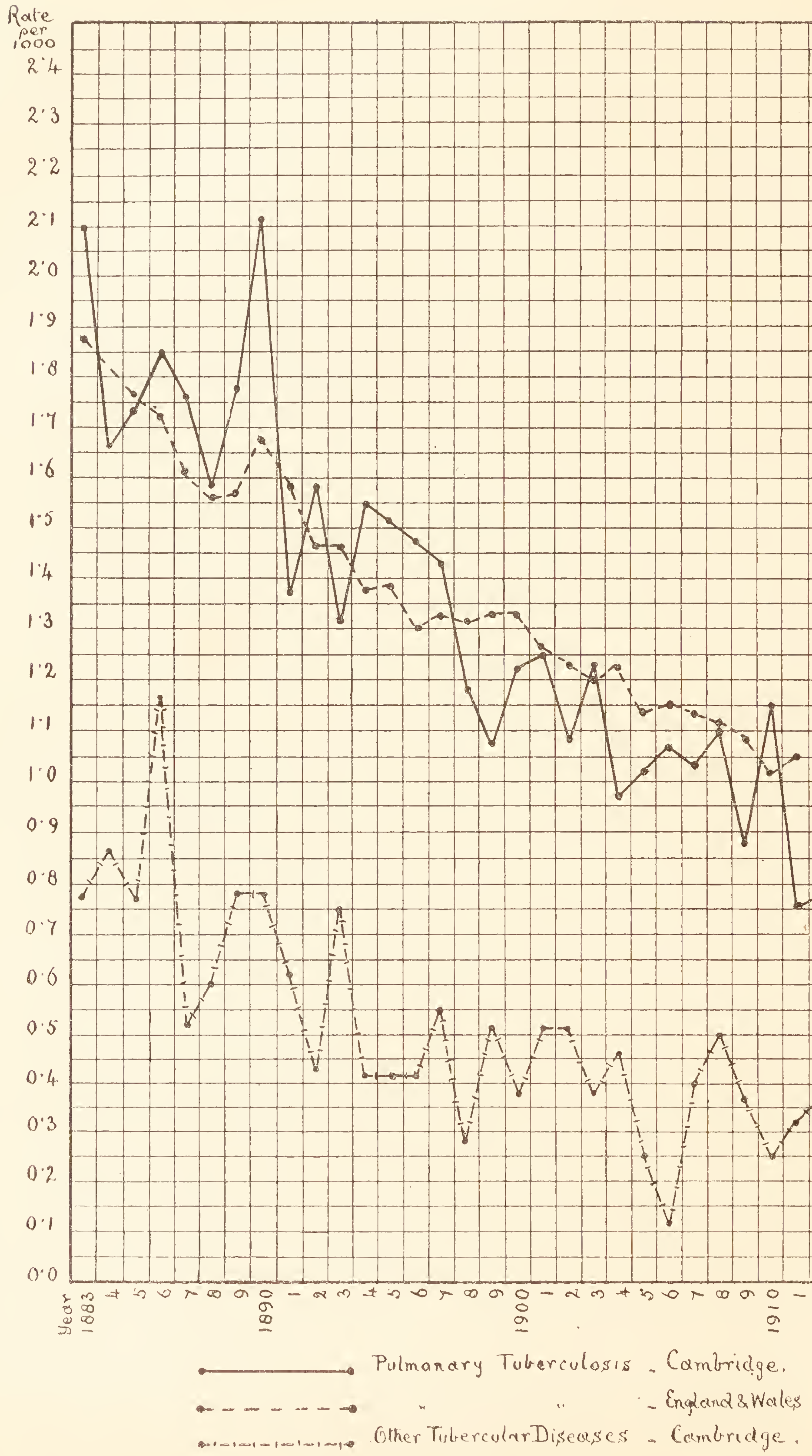
		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.
Cases notified	...	86	...	32
Number of Deaths	...	48	...	13
Death-rate per 1,000 of Population	...	0·84	...	0·22

All forms of tuberculosis have been compulsorily notifiable since the 1st February, 1913, when the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1912, came into operation.

The number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis is six less than in 1912 and the number of deaths four more.

Dr. Newsholme in his Report to the Local Government Board, 1912—13, page xxix, says—" The proportion between notifications of and deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis varies greatly in different parts of the country and in different parts of the same administrative county, in some areas the notified cases only equalling or not much exceeding the deaths, while in other areas notified cases number four times the deaths. Although no certain inference can be drawn from these differences until after several years' experience has accumulated, the medical officer of health of a district in which the notifications of phthisis do not number more than twice the deaths from this disease may advisedly consider whether in his area there is not failure to notify, and whether the local administrative arrangements for the control of tuberculosis are such as to ensure the confidence of the local medical prac-

Chart showing Death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and other Tubercular Diseases for each year since 1883.



titioners and patients. The provisions of facilities for the examination of sputum is an important aid to notification, and an immediate increase of notifications may be secured by facilitating these examinations."

Facilities for examination of sputum have been available in Cambridge for ten years, so that the fewness of the notifications cannot be attributed to this. The majority of the cases appear to be well advanced by the time notification takes place, and it is greatly to be hoped that the establishment of a Tuberculosis Dispensary will lead to the discovery of early cases, at a stage when the prospects are more hopeful for the patient.

Dr. Newsholme in the report just quoted deprecates any comparison between districts, based on the notification of Phthisis, and considers that for the present the death-rate furnishes the only reliable index of local incidence.

The death-rate from Tuberculous Diseases since 1883 is shown on the Chart on page 48.

The ages at death for males and females are shown below :—

DEATHS FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Age period.	1–	5–	10–	15–	20–	25–	35–	45–	55 and upwards.	Total.
Males ...	—	2	—	2	5	14	5	2	1	31
Females	—	—	—	2	3	6	2	2	2	17

DEATHS FROM OTHER TUBERCULOSIS DISEASES.

Age period.	0–	1–	2–	5–	10–	15–	20–	25–	35–	45–	55 and upwards.	Total.
Males ...	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	...	1	2	8
Females	1	—	—	—	—	—		1	3	—	—	5

The deaths and death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis among persons belonging to the district, during the past twenty years are set out in the following table :—

	DEATHS.	DEATH-RATE.		DEATHS.	DEATH-RATE.
1893	49	1·31	1903	48	1·24
1894	58	1·55	1904	38	0·97
1895	57	1·52	1905	40	1·02
1896	56	1·48	1906	42	1·07
1897	54	1·43	1907	41	1·04
1898	45	1·18	1908	44	1·10
1899	41	1·07	1909	33	0·88
1900	47	1·23	1910	46	1·15
1901	48	1·25	1911	30	0·75
1902	42	1·09	1912	44	0·78
Annual average for years. 1893—1902	49·7	1·31	Annual average for years. 1903—1912	40·6	0·98

	DEATHS.	DEATH-RATE.
Annual average for years 1893—1912	45·1	1·14

The deaths from Non-pulmonary Tuberculosis among persons belonging to the district during the past ten years are set out in the following table :—

	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	Average for years 1903-1912.	1913
Tubercular Meningitis...	4	9	6	3	6	8	7	2	5	11	6	4
Tubercular Peritonitis and Tabes Mesenterica	4	—	3	—	3	4	1	2	—	3	2	2
Other Forms	7	9	1	2	7	8	7	6	8	7	6	7
Totals... ...	15	18	10	5	16	20	15	10	13	21	14	13

The occupations of the persons who died from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and other Tuberculous diseases were :—

Apprentice	1
Bargeman	1
Brewer	1
Barmaid	1
Cabdriver	1
Carman	1
Charwoman	1
Chauffeur	1
College Servant	1
Corn Factor	1
Domestic Servants	4
Dressmaker	1
Factory Hand	1
Furniture Packer	1
Gardener's Labourer ...	1
Grocer's Assistant	1
Hawker...	1
Hosier's Porter... ...	1
House Painter	1
Independent	1
Ladies' Hairdresser ...	1
Packer	1
Philatelist	1
Printer	1
Publican's Servant ...	1
Railway Engine Fireman... ...	1
Robemaker	1
Shoemaker	1
Shop Assistant	1
Tailor's Cutter... ...	1
Telegraph Clerk (Railway) ...	1
Labourers	6

In the remainder the designation under this heading is that of—Widow, 1 ; Wife, 8 ; Son, 9 ; Daughter, 3.

The following is a list of streets in which deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and other Tuberculous Diseases have occurred during the year :—

Albert Street, New Street	1
Argyle Street	1
Aylestone Road	1
Bentinck Street	2
Broad Street	1
Cambridge Place	1
Camden Place	1
Castle Street	1
Cherryhinton Road	1
Chesterton Hall Crescent	1
City Road	1
Doric Street	1
East Road	2
Eltisley Avenue	1
Fitzroy Street	1
Grafton Street	1
Great Eastern Street	2
Green Street	1
Gloucester Street	1
Gwydir Street	1
High Street, Chesterton	2
James Street	4
Jesus Lane	1
Kettles Yard	1
Mackenzie Road	1
Merton Street	2
Mill Lane	1
Northampton Street	1
Paradise Street	1
Parker's Terrace	1
Ross Street	2
Rowley's Yard	1
St. Paul's Walk	1
St. Peters' Court	1
St. Peters' Street	1
Sedgwick Street	1
Searle Street	2
Shelly Terrace	1
Scotland Road	1
Staffordshire Street	1
Stone Street	1
Sturton Street	1
Thoday Street	2
Union Workhouse	1
Willow Place	2
Warkworth Street	1
Wellington Passage	1
York Street	2

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.—The arrangements for visitation, etc., have been those already mentioned in previous reports, with the exception that the Health Visitors have only visited the uninsured, while the insured have been visited by the Superintendent of the District Nursing Home. This arrangement is not a satisfactory one, and as a Tuberculosis Officer has now been appointed by the County Council, it is to be hoped that some arrangement can be come to between the County and the Borough Councils for the services of this officer being made available for all cases alike.

Other Notifiable Diseases.

No case of Smallpox, Cholera, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Acute Poliomyelitis, Typhus Fever, Relapsing Fever, or Continued Fever have been notified during the year.

No case of Plague has been notified during the year, but on May 16th a communication was received from the Port Medical Officer of Plymouth stating that a person had arrived at that port by the s.s. Mongolia from a plague infected port en route for Cambridge. Enquiries were made and the person kept under observation during the incubation period.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.

Inflammation of the eyes in new-born infants is an extremely serious condition, arising generally from infection by certain organisms at the time of birth. The symptoms appear about three or four days after birth, and the disease, if not properly treated, frequently leads to permanent damage to the eyesight. It is said that over one-third of the inmates in Schools for the Blind have lost their sight from this condition. Those are cases which might have been prevented had prompt treatment been given at the time.

By order of the Local Government Board the disease became compulsorily notifiable throughout England and Wales from April 1st, 1914.

A weekly record of the Notifications of the principal Infectious diseases (excluding Tuberculosis) is set out in the table following.

Week ending.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup).	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	TOTAL.
Jan. 4	...	1	...	2	...	...	3
,, 11	...	1	...	7	...	...	8
,, 18	...	2	1	6	...	1	10
,, 25	...	1	...	23	1	...	25
Feb. 1	...	2	...	16	...	...	18
,, 8	...	2	2	7	1	...	12
,, 15	...	4	2	6	...	...	12
,, 22	...	4	2	3	...	...	9
Mar. 1	...	2	...	7	1	...	10
,, 8	...	1	...	3	...	...	4
,, 15	...	1	1	5	...	...	7
,, 22	...	1	...	10	...	...	11
,, 29	...	1	...	8	2	1	12
April 5	...	3	...	6	...	...	9
,, 12	...	2	...	8	...	...	10
,, 19	...	2	...	8	...	...	10
,, 26	...	...	1	4	...	...	5
May 3	...	1	1	3	...	...	5
,, 10	...	5	1	6	...	...	12
,, 17	...	1	...	10	...	...	11
,, 24	...	3	...	7	...	...	10
,, 31	...	2	1	1	...	...	4
June 7	...	2	...	7	...	...	9
,, 14	...	4	...	2	...	...	6
,, 21	...	1	...	3	1	...	5
,, 28	...	1	...	3	...	...	4
July 5	...	...	1	4	...	...	5
,, 12	...	1	...	17	...	1	19
,, 19	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
,, 26	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Aug. 2	...	...	1	3	...	...	4
,, 9	...	...	1	3	...	...	4
,, 16	...	1	1	5	...	...	7
,, 23	...	1	...	7	...	...	8
,, 30	...	4	...	1	...	...	4
Sept. 6	...	2	1	1	...	...	4
,, 13	...	2	...	4	...	...	6
,, 20	...	3	1	12	...	...	16
,, 27	...	2	1	1	...	...	4
Oct. 4	...	1	1	1	...	...	3
,, 11	...	...	...	11	1	...	12
,, 18	...	...	...	14	1	...	15
,, 25	...	4	1	4	...	...	9
Nov. 1	...	3	...	7	...	...	10
,, 8	...	3	2	7	...	...	12
,, 15	...	6	1	1	...	...	8
,, 22	...	4	1	4	...	...	9
,, 29	...	4	2	9	...	...	15
Dec. 6	...	3	...	10	...	...	13
,, 13	...	1	1	5	...	...	7
,, 20	...	2	1	2	...	...	5
,, 27	...	4	...	5	...	...	9
,, 31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS ...	...	101	29	312	8	3	453

B.—Non-Notifiable Diseases.

Diarrhœa and Enteritis.

Number of Deaths	14
Death-rate per 1,000 living....	0·24

The diseases classified under this heading are those defined by the Registrar General in the International List of the Causes of Death as adapted for use in England and Wales. They include Infective Enteritis, Diarrhœa, Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis, Dyspepsia, Colic, Ulceration of Intestines, and Duodenal Ulcer, all under two years of age.

The Statistical Reports of the Local Government Board and of the Registrar General now classify Diarrhœa and Enteritis, under two years of age, together as being the most satisfactory measure of the yearly incidence of epidemic diarrhœa.

In Cambridge there were eleven deaths of children under two years of age attributed to this cause in 1913, equal to 9·91 per 1,000 of the births registered during the same period. In 1912 there were only two deaths under two years of age.

The death-rate for England and Wales of children under two years per 1,000 births is given as 23·41.

On the approach of warm weather special attention is paid by the Health Visitors to the prevention of Infantile Diarrhœa. Mothers are advised verbally as to the need for cleanliness in the home and the care of food, especially milk. A great difficulty is that so few of the old cottages contain any place where food can be safely stored in hot weather. The food cupboard is usually an unventilated place under the stairs alongside the kitchen fireplace.

Copies of the following leaflet are freely distributed :—

BOROUGH OF CAMBRIDGE.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST DIARRHŒA.

The very young and the very old frequently die from diarrhœa. This disease is most fatal during the warm months of July, August, and September.

During these months all cows' milk given to children should be boiled directly it is received from the milkman, and afterwards kept covered till used.

Great care should be taken to prevent children under five and old persons eating raw or over-ripe fruit. All easily decomposable foods should be eaten only if they are quite fresh.

No food refuse should be placed with the ash refuse from the house, but instead should be burned.

It is necessary, especially in warm weather, to keep all drains clean and well flushed. Drains are kept free from smells by the removal of all particles of dirt which adhere to the walls or lie in the bottom of the trap. Disinfectants are of little use, as they are quickly washed away, and the dirt in a very short time smells as badly as it did before.

In all cases of summer diarrhœa in infants or in feeble people a doctor should be called in at once, as such cases are frequently rapidly fatal.

If diarrhœa starts, no food, not even milk, should be given. Water to quench the thirst is all that is required until the doctor comes.

Diarrhœa is infectious. Persons affected should be very careful to have clean hands while handling foodstuffs.

ANDREW J. LAIRD,

Guildhall, Cambridge. *Medical Officer of Health.*

The Sanitary Inspectors have also instructions to visit frequently all places were animals are kept or manure is likely to accumulate and to see to the removal of any accumulations of rubbish.

During recent years considerable progress has been made in the paving of small back yards, and frequent scavenging is carried out.

The part played by flies as disseminators of disease has been the subject of investigation in recent years and is being more and more clearly demonstrated, The diseases with which they have been more especially associated are Enteric Fever and Summer Diarrhœa. From what is now known of the life history of the fly, the necessity for cleanliness in the home and within its surroundings, cleanliness both domestic and municipal, becomes more apparent. Preventive measures of the greatest importance include not only strict cleanliness in the home but also the frequent removal of all refuse and garbage likely to be the breeding place of flies.

The frequent removal of house refuse, its storage in suitable covered receptacles, the prevention of the dissemination of dust by frequently flushing of the streets becomes, especially during the warmer months of the year, matters of vital importance from a public health point of view.

It is not sufficient, however, that this should be done. Householders must themselves do their share—and if they do not know what this should be it should be clearly pointed out to them. This may be done in various ways, but mainly by the visits of the Inspectors and Health Visitors.

As an additional means of educating the public in this matter, in many districts leaflets upon the subject are freely distributed. One of them, from the County of Durham, is re-printed below, and is one which might usefully be copied in Cambridge.

FLIES.

The common house fly is a means of spreading such dangerous diseases as

TYPHOID FEVER,
SUMMER DIARRHŒA.

Flies are the most filthy feeders known.

They are born in filth, and then enter your homes carrying the germs of disease with them, and polluting any food or object on which they settle.

Remember that any collection of filth, and especially stable manure, is a breeding ground for thousands of flies.

A fly lays an enormous number of eggs, which hatch into maggots. In warm weather the maggot takes only a few days to turn into a fly, which then starts laying more eggs in the nearest filth.

Remember that flies spend their time between the midden and collections of refuse and your kitchens and pantries.

Remember also that flies are especially attracted to dirty and ill-ventilated dwellings.

FLIES POISON THE MILK.

In warm weather milk is absolutely dangerous to young children unless it is protected from the flies: and it should be boiled before use, so as to kill the germs of diarrhœa and other diseases.

YOU ARE ASKED TO HELP TO ABATE THIS DANGEROUS FLY NUISANCE.

(1) *Destroy the flies.*—This can be best done either by Catching the flies on fly-papers, or

Poisoning them. For this purpose sweeten a pint of of water and add two tea-spoonsful of FORMALIN (which can be obtained from any chemist). A small quantity of this mixture should then be placed in saucers in the pantry, on the mantel-piece, &c.

(2) *Prevent flies from breeding near your house by*—

(i.) Burning all house refuse and dirt, or in other ways securing prompt removal of all filth from the neighbourhood of your houses.

(ii.) Requiring the regular and frequent removal of manure from any stables, &c., near your dwelling. Complain to the Inspector of Nuisances if this is not done at least once a week.

(3) *Keep the interior of your house clean and well ventilated.*

Remember that prevention is better than cure, and during the fly season wire gauze covers, which cost only a few pence, should be used to protect all food from flies.

The deaths and death-rate from Diarrhæa among persons belonging to the district during the previous twenty years are set out in the following table :—

	Deaths.	Death-rate.		Deaths.	Death-rate.
1893	57	1·53	1903	6	0·15
1894	11	0·29	1904	29	0·74
1895	28	0·74	1905	14	0·35
1896	17	0·45	1906	42	1·07
1897	24	0·63	1907	12	0·30
1898	37	0·97	1908	9	0·22
1899	43	1·13	1909	15	0·37
1900	17	0·44	1910	4	0·10
1901	21	0·54	1911	35	0·87
1902	7	0·18	1912	4	0·07
Annual average for years. 1893—1902	26·2	0·69	Annual average for years. 1903—1912	17·7	0·43

	Deaths.	Death-rate.
Annual average for years 1893—1912	21·9	0·55

Measles.

Number of Deaths	1
Death-rate per 1,000 living ...	0·01
Death-rate for England and Wales	0·28

The deaths and death-rate from Measles among persons belonging to the district during the previous twenty years are set out in the following table:—

	Deaths.	Death-rate.		Deaths.	Death-rate.
1893	0	0·00	1903	0	0·00
1894	25	0·66	1904	12	0·30
1895	0	0·00	1905	9	0·23
1896	0	0·00	1906	1	0·02
1897	0	0·00	1907	0	0·00
1898	35	0·92	1908	33	0·83
1899	0	0·00	1909	1	0·02
1900	1	0·02	1910	0	0·00
1901	2	0·05	1911	31	0·77
1902	44	1·14	1912	3	0·05
Annual average for years. 1893—1902	10·7	0·28	Annual average for years. 1903—1912	9·0	0·21

	Deaths.	Death-rate.
Annual average for years 1893—1912	9·8	0·24

Whooping Cough.

Number of Deaths...	12
Death-rate per 1,000 living	0·21
Death-rate for England & Wales....	0·14

The deaths and death-rate from Whooping Cough among persons belonging to the district during the previous twenty years are set out in the following table :—

	Deaths.	Death-rate.		Deaths.	Death-rate.
1893	9	0·24	1903	7	0·18
1894	17	0·45	1904	0	0·00
1895	2	0·05	1905	0	0·00
1896	19	0·50	1906	16	0·40
1897	3	0·07	1907	0	0·00
1898	21	0·55	1908	32	0·80
1899	6	0·15	1909	0	0·00
1900	21	0·55	1910	8	0·20
1901	0	0·00	1911	0	0·00
1902	5	0·13	1912	19	0·23
Annual average for years. 1893—1902	10·3	0·27	Annual average for years. 1903—1912	8·2	0·19

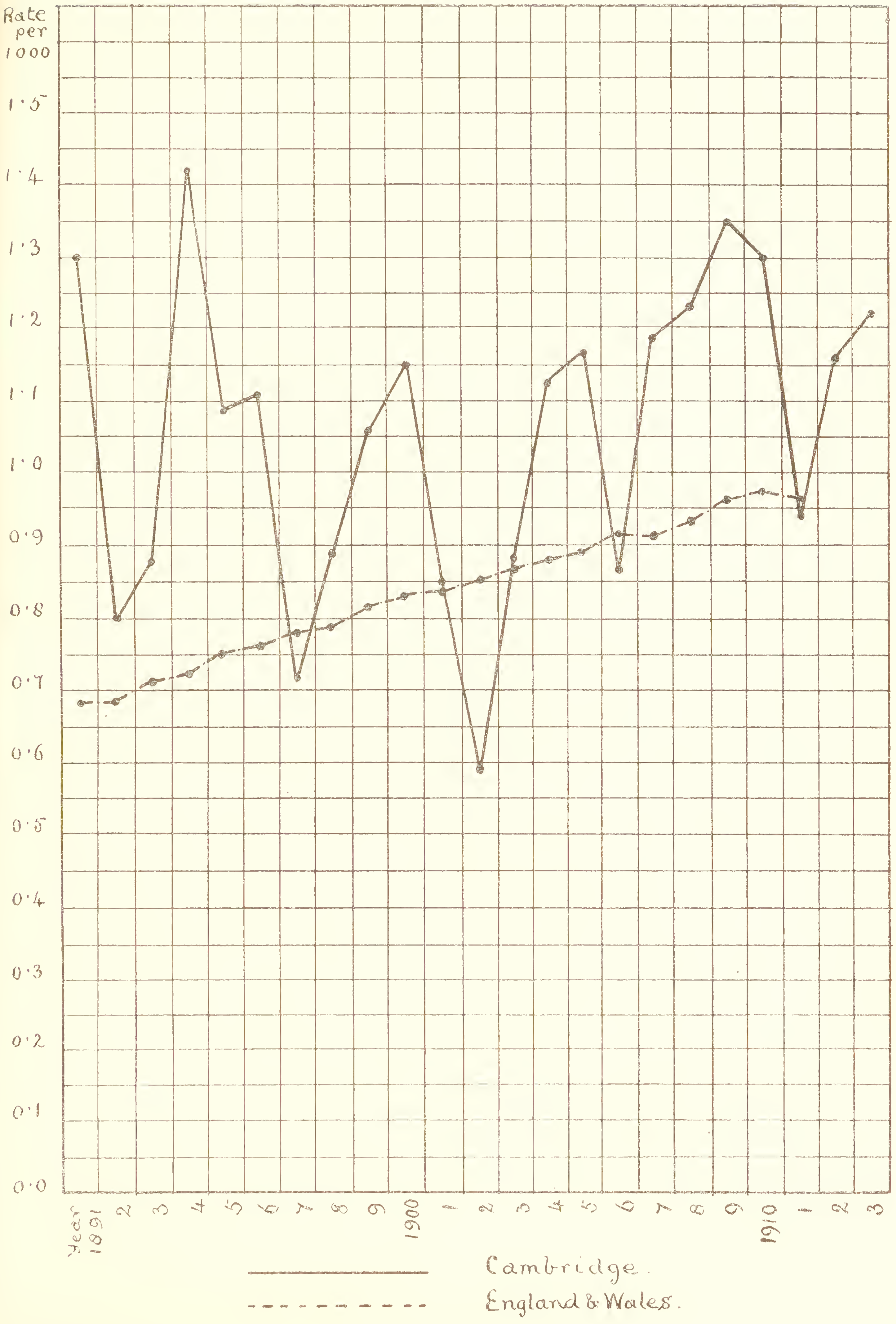
	Deaths.	Death-rate.
Annual average for years 1893—1912	9·2	0·23

Cancer and other Malignant Diseases.

Number of Deaths	70
Death-rate per 1,000 living....	1·22

Thirty-four of the deaths were of males, and thirty-six of females.

Chart showing Death-rate from Cancer for each year since 1891.



The following is a list of parts affected, and the number of deaths from each :—

Parts affected.	Male.	Female.
Lip, Tongue, Lower Jaw	3	1
Neck	1	1
Oesophagus	1	—
Larynx	2	—
Throat	1	—
Breast	—	9
Thorax	1	—
Glands	—	1
Liver	1	4
Stomach	5	3
Intestines	12	6
Bladder and Prostate	5	—
Uterus and Appendages	—	8
Others	2	3

The deaths and death-rate from Cancer among persons belonging to the district, during the past twenty years are set out in the following table :—

	Deaths.	Death-Rate.		Deaths.	Death-Rate.
1893	33	0·88	1903	34	0·88
1894	53	1·42	1904	44	1·13
1895	41	1·09	1905	46	1·17
1896	42	1·11	1906	34	0·86
1897	27	0·71	1907	47	1·19
1898	34	0·89	1908	49	1·23
1899	40	1·05	1909	54	1·35
1900	44	1·15	1910	52	1·30
1901	33	0·85	1911	38	0·94
1902	23	0·59	1912	66	1·16
Annual average for years. 1893—1902	37·0	0·97	Annual average for years. 1903—1912	46·4	1·05

	Deaths.	Death-rate.
Annual average for years 1893—1912	41·7	1·01

Influenza.

Number of deaths	11
Death-rate per 1,000	0·19

The deaths and death-rate from Influenza among persons belonging to the district during the past ten years are set out in the following table :—

	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Deaths	6	7	10	2	14	9	16	6	1	7
Death-rate	0·15	0·17	0·25	0·05	0·35	0·22	0·39	0·15	0·02	0·12

Diseases of the Respiratory System.

Number of deaths	69
Death-rate per 1,000 living	1·20

The number of deaths recorded from these diseases is the lowest for many years, with the exception of that for the year 1911, which was identical. The greatest decrease is in deaths from Bronchitis and Pneumonia, and among persons under 2 years of age and 45 years of age and upwards.

The following table shows the age distribution of the deaths :—

	0-	1-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35	45-	55	65 and upw'rds	Total.
Bronchitis ...	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	7	14	29
Pneumonia ...	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	1	4	2	15
Broncho-Pneumonia	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8
Others ...	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	10	17
Totals ...	8	3	—	2	3	1	—	6	5	12	29	69

The deaths recorded from the most important members of this group of diseases amongst persons belonging to the district during the past ten years are set out in the following table :—

	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	Average for years 1903—1912
Bronchitis ...	49	45	44	41	38	33	40	32	23	50	39
Pneumonia...	22	17	21	18	14	23	19	20	19	23	20
Broncho-Pneumonia	10	14	9	28	20	21	10	19	16	15	16
Others ...	3	4	—	12	8	4	6	15	11	18	8
Total ...	84	80	74	99	80	81	75	86	69	106	83
Death-rate	2·17	2·06	1·89	2·52	2·03	2·04	1·88	2·15	1·72	1·87	2·02

Part iii.

General Sanitation.

Housing.

Some idea of the amount of accommodation available is to be got from the last Census Report (Vol. VIII.), from which the following figures have been abstracted. At the time the Census was taken in 1911, the extension of the Borough had not taken place, so that the figures are given for Cambridge, as it was then, and Chesterton Urban District separately.

	No. of Rooms per Tenement.	Number of Persons in Private Families.															Total Number of Private Families.	Population in Private Families.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15 & upw'rds		
		Number of Private Families.																
CAMBRIDGE.	1	28	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	46
	2	154	101	39	35	13	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	348	717
	3	66	100	49	43	23	17	8	5	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	314	930
	4	124	405	422	352	219	144	96	45	32	14	4	1	—	—	—	1,858	7,083
	5	60	254	312	308	201	159	99	62	29	18	6	2	1	—	—	1,511	6,428
	6	83	450	607	616	436	280	181	123	64	32	13	5	2	—	2	2,894	12,534
	7	28	146	179	173	124	59	38	28	12	5	4	5	—	—	—	801	3,275
	8	15	91	114	109	82	46	31	12	8	2	1	1	—	—	1	513	2,104
	9	7	53	90	80	54	42	21	15	9	1	3	1	—	—	—	376	1,628
	10 & upw'rds	13	62	95	141	104	83	59	42	30	19	8	3	1	1	2	663	3,396
	Totals	578	1668	1909	1857	1256	833	536	332	184	93	39	19	4	1	5	9,314	38,141
CHESTERTON, U.D.	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11
	2	37	15	6	3	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	133
	3	6	12	14	8	2	2	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	156
	4	19	93	54	61	32	35	19	8	4	1	1	1	—	—	—	328	1,247
	5	11	66	91	60	63	31	24	13	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	364	1,476
	6	42	260	332	285	176	118	56	31	16	9	1	1	—	—	—	1,327	5,183
	7	6	48	90	76	56	40	17	16	11	1	2	—	—	—	—	363	1,574
	8	4	15	37	28	23	18	6	7	3	1	2	1	—	—	—	145	649
	9	1	11	11	20	16	15	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	84	380
	10 & upw'rds	1	3	10	11	14	16	10	2	5	2	1	1	—	1	—	77	435
	Totals	138	523	645	552	384	278	141	82	44	14	8	4	—	1	—	2,814	11,244

The character of the buildings used as dwellings, together with the number of occupied and un-occupied dwellings is shown in the following table, taken from Vol. VI. of the Census, and relates to Cambridge as extended in 1912.

	1901.	1911.									
		Buildings used as Dwellings.									
—	Total.	Totals Cols. 4 to 11.	Ordinary Dwelling-Houses.	Blocks of Flats.	Shops.	Hotels, Inns, and Public-houses.	Offices, Warehouses, Workshops, Factories.	Institutions.	Others.	Vessels, Sheds, Vagrants, &c.	Separate Flats included in col. 5.
Cols. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Number Inhabited ..	—	**13,150**	12,039	4	714	217	54	99	23	—	17
Separate Occupiers..	11,601	**13,337**	12,180	17	721	217	54	120	24	4	17
Population	50,453	**55,812**	49,860	30	3,010	1,062	226	1,511	100	13	30
Uninhabited	—	**501**	469	—	19	3	1	6	3	—	7
Being built	—	**104**	102	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—

In January of the current year, a census of all occupied and un-occupied dwellings in every street in Cambridge was taken by the Sanitary Inspectors, the houses above and below a yearly rental of £16 being separately recorded.

The following is a summary of this Census :—

Summary of return showing the total number of houses and the number of unoccupied houses at rentals over and under £16 in the various districts :—

	District.	Total Number of Houses.	Unoccupied Houses Over £16.	Unoccupied Houses Under £16.
No. 1	Newnham Croft	421	7	—
	Newnham	87	—	—
	Backs of Colleges	148	1	—
	Fitzwilliam Street, etc.	217	1	—
	New Town	707	6	1
	Centre of Town (1)	542	13	3
	,, ,, ,, (2)	435	10	4
	Station Rd., etc., & Trumpington Rd.	1207	30	2
	Rock Estate	781	20	—
No. 2	Melbourne Place, etc.	612	6	1
	Mill Road, etc., to Bridge	225	5	—
	Sturton Town	821	2	—
	Abbey Estate	346	1	1
	New Street and neighbourhood	535	—	—
	Fitzroy Street ,, ,,	574	2	5
	Maid's Causeway ,, ,,	120	2	—
	Newmarket Road	406	1	1
	East Road and neighbourhood	583	1	1
	Romsey Town and Brookfields	1712	1	1
No. 3	Old Chesterton	442	—	1
	De Freville Area	1122	21	5
	New Chesterton Area	1130	6	1
	Huntingdon Road Area	507	4	1
	Castle End Area	478	—	2
	Total	14,158	140	30

Total percentage of unoccupied houses ... ... 1·20
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, over £16 ... 0·98
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, under £16... 0·21

With regard to the houses which the Corporation erected in Stanley Road, those have now been ready for occupation for some months, but have not yet been fully let. They have been the subject of a certain amount of discussion mainly as to whether they are really the class of house which is required for the working class in Cambridge, and also as to certain points of detail in construction. Whatever may be said regarding them however, it should always be borne in mind that they were erected as an experiment with a view to meeting the needs of a particular class, and it cannot be denied that the experience gained will be of value for future guidance.

The figures given above as to the dearth of houses under £16 rental indicate fairly clearly that if the Corporation were to build houses of the type usually let about 5/- to 6/- per week, no objection could be raised on the ground of competition with private builders.

The number of plans for new houses passed since 1901 is as follows :—

1901 ...	158	1907 ...	51
1902 ...	229	1908 ...	64
1903 ...	106	1909 ...	31
1904 ...	103	1910 ...	87
1905 ...	98	1911 ...	110
1906 ...	124	1912 ...	156
		1913 ...	146

Housing and Town Planning Act.

The following tabular statement has been prepared to meet the requirements of Article V. of the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910:—

1. Number of houses inspected under and for the purposes of Sec. 17 of the Act of 1909 1321
2. Number of houses considered to be unfit for human habitation 34
3. Number of Representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders 2
4. Number of Closing Orders made 2
5. Number of houses in which defects were remedied without the making of Closing Orders 262
6. Number of houses made habitable after the making of Closing Orders 1
7. General character of the defects found to exist:— chiefly dampness, dilapidation, insufficient lighting, and ventilation.

Overcrowding:—The Census figures appear to show that there is very little overcrowding in Cambridge. In Cambridge only 2·3 per cent., and in Chesterton Urban District only 1·3 per cent. of the population were living in tenements with more than two persons per room. For the whole of England and Wales the percentage was 9·1, and for Urban Districts (exclusive of London and the County Boroughs) it was 7·4. The actual number of persons living more than two in a room in Cambridge at the Census was 881, and in the Chesterton Urban District 146.

The figures for neighbouring Counties are as follows :—

	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.
Cambridge	2·1	5·3
Bedford	2·2	4·2
Huntingdon	4·0	3·3
Ely	4·2	3·1
Herts	3·3	4·2
Essex	5·0	4·1
West Suffolk	1·9	4·4

The average number of persons per inhabited building and of persons per family for the Borough as extended, was at the Census 4·24. This figure shows a reduction in the average number of persons per family as compared with 1901, when it was 4·4.

It will be readily understood from what has been said as to the deficiency in housing accommodation, that the cases of overcrowding which are reported by the Nuisance Inspectors present a problem which is practically insoluble under existing conditions.

Scavenging.

Street scavenging and the removal of house refuse are carried out by the Borough Surveyor's department. A daily collection of refuse is made in the centre of the town, and in the other parts the refuse is removed two, three, and in some streets four times a week.

Since 1895 all the refuse has been burned in a Manlove Alliott's six cell destructor, adjoining the sewage pumping station on the river side.

The amount of refuse destroyed varies greatly; the most in one month (November) being 1,336 tons, and the least in one month (July), 789 tons. The most on one day (Easter Tuesday) was 81 tons, and the least on one day (August 28th) 19 tons.

Water Supply.

The public water supply is obtained from deep wells to the East of Cambridge at Cherryhinton and Fulbourn, owned by the Cambridge University and Town Waterworks Company. Most of the supply is obtained from the Lower Chalk, a small amount being got from the Greensand. The average daily consumption per head is 26 gallons.

During 1913, forty-seven houses were provided with separate taps, and the houses in Brookfields referred to in my last Annual Report, formerly supplied by wells, have had the Water Company's supply laid on.

Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection.

There are now 33 private slaughterhouses in the Borough, 17 being registered premises and 16 subject to licence.

The total number of visits of inspection paid during the year was 1,884, and the premises were found to be kept in a satisfactory condition.

As in previous years, since the formation of their Insurance Association, much assistance has been given by the butchers in connection with the inspection of any doubtful carcases.

The amount of meat and other food found to be unsound is shown in the tabular statement on page 94.

Common Lodging-Houses.

There are 10 Common Lodging-Houses in the District. Their situation and the accommodation provided are:—

Premises.	Number of Rooms.	Accommodation.
The Three Compasses, 140, East Road ...	3	21 (men and women).
George IV., 71, East Road	3	21 (men only).
Wheelwrights' Arms, 82, East Road... ..	3	14 ,,
Horse and Jockey, 83, East Road	3	15 ,,
The Pelican, 154, East Road	3	12 ,,
The Central, 105, East Road	2	32 ,,
The Victoria, 2, New Street	10	46 ,,
The Butcher's Arms, 231, Newmarket Road	7	35 (men and women).
The Race Horse, 244, Newmarket Road ...	4	18 (men and women).
The Salmon, 68, Newmarket Road	4	20 (men only).

There is no Lodging-house accommodation for women only in Cambridge, Of those houses which take women at present, two are licensed premises, and the class catered for is only the poorest or vagrant class. There does seem to be a need for some place to which respectable women and girls in need of a night's lodging could go, and urgent representation has been made to the Health Committee upon the subject, by a Committee of Ladies who have special knowledge of the needs of this particular class of women. Formerly such women were taken at the White Ribbon Coffee Tavern on East Road, but this practice has been stopped. The Health Committee has considered the question in conjunction with that of Cottage Baths, and there is no doubt that soon some provision of the kind suggested will be provided.*

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* Since writing the above, the Council have purchased a house for the purposes mentioned, and plans for its conversion are now under consideration.

Milk Supply.

The number of persons engaged in the milk trade as cowkeepers, dairymen, and milk vendors, is as follows :—

Cowkeepers who are also milk vendors ...	26
Dairymen	50
Milk Purveyors	58

Routine Inspection of Dairy Cattle :—During the year enquiries were made as to the practice in other districts of routine inspection of dairy cattle for tuberculosis. The information obtained was submitted to the Public Health Committee, and as a result, the Council were recommended to appoint a Veterinary Surgeon to carry out the inspection of all dairy cattle in the Borough twice yearly. This has been approved by the Council, and during the current year (1914) the inspections have been commenced.

Tuberculous Milk :—Thirty-three samples of milk were examined for tubercle bacilli with negative results in all.

Tuberculosis Order, 1913 :—This Order of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries came into operation on the 1st of May, 1913. In the Circular Letter to Local Authorities which accompanied the Order, the Board explain its objects and direct attention generally to the question of the transmission of tuberculosis to human beings by means of milk. "The Board are satisfied that it must be accepted as a fact that tuberculosis is transmissible by the agency of milk used for human consumption."

The objects aimed at by the Order are the destruction of :—

(1) Every cow found to be suffering from tuberculosis of the udder,

(2) or found to be giving tuberculous milk,

(3) and all bovine animals suffering from tuberculosis with emaciation.

It is intended as a beginning only, but at the present time heroic measures are deprecated by the Board as being likely to defeat their own object. "Operations aiming at the diminution or eradication of tuberculosis in animals must be commenced with caution, and carried out with due regard to the extent to which the disease is believed to exist among cows, and to the importance of securing the continuation of an adequate milk supply, and also of avoiding any disorganisation of the important industry concerned."

Notification of the disease is to be given to the Local Authority by owners or persons having charge of affected cattle, and also by Veterinary Surgeons in private practice, and the Local Authority, if not themselves the Sanitary Authority, are required to inform that Authority. (So far no such notifications have been received by the Sanitary Authority of the Borough).

Notification is to be followed by inspection by the Veterinary Inspector, with a view to slaughter when the animal is found to be affected with one of the specific forms of tuberculosis.

The Inspector may also extend his examination to all bovine contacts of the affected animal, and may, but only with the written consent of the owner, apply the tuberculin test to any animal he suspects to be suffering from one of the specified forms of tuberculosis. The Inspector is also empowered to take samples of milk and any discharges for bacteriological examination.

Compensation of owners, depending upon the extent of the disease, is also provided for in the Order, and is to be paid by the Local Authorities.

The use of milk from cows with, or suspected to be suffering from, chronic disease of the udder or tuberculosis with emaciation, is prohibited until the cow has been examined by the Veterinary Inspector.

Suspected animals are also required to be isolated as far as practicable until seen by the Inspector, while authority is given to the Inspector to require the removal from a market, fair, or sale, of any suspected animal.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

The total number of samples taken during the year was 120, of which 93 were reported by the Public Analyst to be genuine, and 27 not genuine.

The number of samples taken each year since 1909 is as follows :—

Year.	Number.	Genuine.	Not Genuine.	Percentage Not Genuine.	Prosecutions.	Convictions.
1909...	58	49	9	15·5	3	1
1910...	106	94	12	11·3	5	2
1911...	114	100	14	12·3	8	7
1912...	126	90	36	28·5	4	2
1913...	120	93	27	22·5	5	4

The number and character of the samples submitted to the Public Analyst are as follows :—

Samples.	Number	Genu'ne	Not Genu'ne	Prosecutions.	Convictions.
Milk (formal)...	35	24	11	5	4
Milk (informal)	16	13	3	...	...
Cream (informal)	12	10	2	...	...
Butter (formal)	3	3	...	...	...
,, (informal)	3	2	1	...	...
Margarine (informal) ...	3	...	3	...	...
Lard (informal)	4	4	...	...	...
Ground Ginger (informal) ...	4	4	...	...	...
Arrowroot (informal) ...	5	5	...	...	...
Coffee (informal)	2	2	...	...	...
Self rising Flour (informal)	1	1	...	...	...
Pepper (informal)	3	3	...	...	...
Red Current Jelly (informal)	1	1	...	...	...
Glycerine (informal)... ...	1	1	...	...	...
Cocoa (informal)	1	1	...	...	...
Mineral Water (informal) ...	1	...	1	...	...
Honey (informal)	2	2	...	...	...
Rice (informal)	2	1	1	...	...
Sausage (informal)	2	2	...	...	...
Sago (informal)	2	1	1	...	...
Tapioca (informal)	2	2	...	...	...
Cornflour (informal)... ...	1	1	...	...	...
Custard Powder (informal)	2	2	...	...	...
Coffee & Chicory (informal)	1	1	...	...	...
Brandy (informal)	2	2	...	...	...
Whisky (informal)	6	4	2	...	...
Rum (informal)	1	...	1	...	...
Gin (informal)	2	1	1	...	...
Total	120	93	27	5	4

Three vendors (of five samples) were prosecuted and fined for selling milk not up to standard.

In sixteen instances also where informal samples were found to be adulterated the vendors were communicated with and warned.

Offences other than Adulteration :—

No name or address on milk can or cart, one case.

Breach of Margarine Act, 1887, three cases.

Breach of Milk and Cream Regulations, three cases.

In each case the vendor was warned.

Use of Preservatives in Milk and Cream :—

In only two instances was any preservative (boric acid in each case) found in milk; while in cream, not sold as preserved cream, the same preservative was found in two instances.

Administrative Action regarding Samples not reported to be Genuine.

Name of Articles.	Register No.	Result of Analysis.	Action under Sale of Food & Drugs Acts and result.	Action under other Acts & result.	Action taken other than legal proceedings.
Milk ...	6	5% deficient in fat.	—	—	Vendor warned. Sold as received from farmer.
Milk ...	12	32% deficient in fat and 7 % added water.	—	—	Vendor warned. Adulteration traced to farm.
Milk ...	16	6% added water.	—	—	From wholesale man checking No. 12.
Milk ...	17	6% added water.	—	—	Vendor warned, as adulteration was traced to farm labourer, who was dismissed.
Milk ...	18	1% added water.	—	—	
Butter ...	33	14% extraneous water.	—	—	Informal sample. Vendor warned.
Cream...	39	·23% Boric Acid.	—	—	Informal sample. Vendor warned.
Mineral Water ...	48	Salicylic Acid, ½ gr. per pint.	—	—	Informal sample. No action.
Milk ...	52	19% added water.	Fined 7/- & costs, £1 3s.	—	Traced to wholesale dealer.
Milk ...	53	Boric Acid, ·02%	—	—	Informal sample. Vendor warned.
Milk ...	61	11% added water.	Fined £1 & costs, £1 8s.	—	Checking No. 52. Wholesale dealer.
Milk ...	62	12% added water.	Fined £1 & costs, £1 7s.	—	
Rice ...	66	Steatite, 0·61%	—	—	Informal sample. Vendor warned.

Name of Articles.	Register No.	Result of Analysis.	Action under Sale of Food & Drugs Act, and result.	Action under other Acts & result.	Action taken other than legal proceedings.
Milk ...	70	10% added water, 55% deficient in fat. Boric Acid ·02%	—	—	Informal sample. See Nos. 71 and 72.
Milk ...	71	13% added water, 8% deficient in fat	Fined £5 & costs, 9/-.	—	
Milk ...	72	13% added water, 9% deficient in fat	Withdrawn, costs 3/6	—	
Milk ..	73	8% water, 21% deficient in fat.	—	—	Adulteration traced to farm labourer, who was dismissed.
Milk ...	75	8% deficient in fat	—	—	
Cream...	86	Boric Acid, ·38%	—	—	Informal sample. Vendor warned.
Sago ...	92	Tapioca entirely.	—	—	Informal sample. Shop assistant's mistake. Warned.
Rum ...	112	28° under proof.	—	—	Informal sample. Vendor warned.
Whiskey	113	32° under proof.	—	—	Informal sample. Vendor warned.
Gin	116	40° under proof.	—	—	Informal sample. Vendor warned.
Whiskey	117	28° under proof.	—	—	Informal sample. Vendor warned.

Milk and Cream Regulations.

The Public Health (Milk and Cream) Regulations, 1912, prohibit the addition of any preservatives to milk or to cream containing less than 35% by weight of milk fat. In the case of cream containing over 35% of milk fat, the only preservatives permitted are boric acid, borax, or a mixture of those, or hydrogen peroxide, subject to a system of declaration by all vendors of such preserved cream. The Regulations also prohibit the addition of any thickening substance to cream or preserved cream.

The following report upon the administration of the Regulations was presented to the Public Health Committee on February 2nd, 1914, and forwarded to the Local Government Board.

1. Milk, and cream not sold as preserved cream.

	Number of Samples examined for Preservatives (*a*).	No. of Preservatives present (*b*)
Milk	51	2
Cream ...	5	2

Nature of Preservative (*b*). Boric Acid.

Action taken.—Being informal samples, vendors were warned.

2. *Cream sold as Preserved Cream.*

(*a*) Instances of samples for correct label :—

Statements correct	7
Statements incorrect	0

(*b*) Milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream :—

Over 35 per cent.	7
Under 35 „	0

(*c*) Instances of Articles V. (1) and V. (2) not complied with ... 3

(*d*) Particulars of (*c*) :—

1. Label contained printed matter other than declaration.
2. Vessel not labelled when delivered to purchaser.
3. Vessel not labelled when delivered to purchaser.

The Vendors were informed of their default and cautioned.

No thickening substances were found.

Rag and Flock Act.

Three samples of flock were submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis, and were found to be in conformity with the Regulations.

Canal Boats.

The following Report under the Canal Boats Acts, 1877-84, has been presented by the Inspector :—

"(1). Leslie Herbert Dibblin, 53, Victoria Road, successor to William Tyas Taylor, deceased.

"(2). The number of boats inspected during 1913, was 12 (nineteen inspections). In one instance the boat required painting.

"(3). In two instances (C) the Master was unable to produce Registration certificate, having left them at Burwell, and in one instance (G & I) the boat required cleansing and painting.

"(4). No legal proceedings were taken.

"(5). Verbal notice was given to produce certificate, and to have boat cleansed and painted.

"(6). There were no women or children on board, and no case of infection has been notified or traced.

"(7). No boats have been detained for cleansing or disinfection.

"(8). Number of Boats on Register :—

(*a*) Number of boats in use or available, 12.

(*b*) Number of boats that cannot be traced, nil.

(Signed) LESLIE HERBERT DIBBLIN,

Inspector of Canal Boats."

Disinfection.

The following summary shows the amount of work done during the year :—

Disease.	No. of Articles.	No. of Rooms.
Scarlet Fever	3,699	297
Diphtheria	1,744	109
Enteric Fever	38	8
Erysipelas	...	1
Puerperal Fever	6	...
Whooping Cough... ...	...	3
Measles	...	32
Mumps	...	9
Chicken Pox	35	5
Phthisis	325	40
Cancer	54	10
Septic Cases	398	...
Ringworm	18	...
Boils	252	...
Vermin	42	38
Miscellaneous	32	3
Totals	6,643	555

The articles disinfected included 114 beds, 291 mattresses, 45 palliasses, 199 bolsters, 733 pillows, 48 cushions, 612 blankets, 153 sheets, 201 quilts, 3930 articles of clothing, and 317 other articles.

The total number of stovings was 97.

Besides the above, the Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Observation Wards at the Isolation Hospital, and Coldham's Lane Hospital have been disinfected, as well as one of the College Boathouses, and the St. Luke's Boys', Girls', and Infants' Schools.

Health Visitors

The visitation required after notification of a birth is undertaken by the three Health Visitors of the Cambridge Branch of the League of Physical Education and Improvement.

The number of infants visited during 1913 was 803, as compared with 973 in 1912.

The proportion entirely breast-fed is 66 per cent. During 1912, 68 per cent. of the babies were entirely breast-fed. As is well known, the prospects of an infant surviving the first year of life are very greatly influenced by the method of feeding. This is very clearly shown by the figures in the table given below :—

	1913.			1906—1913.		
	Number reported on.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths.	Number reported on.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths.
Breast-fed entirely ...	528	8	1·5	3798	84	2·2
Breast-fed partly ...	177	9	5·0	909	58	6·3
Not breast-fed at all ...	92	2	2·1	649	64	9·8
Fed wholly or partly on cows' milk ...	193	9	4·6	1071	75	7·0
Fed wholly or partly on condensed milk ...	23	1	4·3	132	12	9·0
Other foods added ...	121	5	4·3	804	44	5·4

All of the 193 children fed wholly or partly on cows' milk, had the milk boiled or sterilised.

Among the bottle-fed babies, 109 were found at the first visit to have bottles with teats only, and 14 had bottles with long tubes and teats.

The number of visits paid by the Health Visitors to the Infants born during the year was 3,719, In 317 cases between five and fifteen visits, and in 12 cases between 15 and 20 visits were paid to a child. In addition to the above, 1,376 visits were paid during the year to children born in 1912.

Matters of domestic sanitation are dealt with, and where any conditions beyond remedy by the tenants themselves are found they are reported to the Medical Officer of Health.

Infant Consultations.

Infant consultations are held once a week at Newmarket Road by Dr. G. S. Haynes, and once a fortnight at Castle End Mission Room by Dr. C. Searle. Two additional centres (in New Town and Romsey Town) have recently been opened.

Factories and Workshops.

1.—INSPECTION.

Including Inspections made by the Inspector of Nuisances.

Premises.	Inspections.	Written Notices.
Factories (including Factory Laundries) ...	51	2
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries and Bakehouses)	576	40
Workplaces...	77	7
	704	49

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

		No. of Defects. Found.	No. of Defects. Remedied.
Nuisances under the Public Health Act :			
Want of Cleanliness		42	42
Want of Ventilation		8	6
Overcrowding		4	4
Want of Drainage of Floors		3	3
Other Nuisances		13	5
Sanitary Accommodation	insufficient ...	6	5
	unsuitable or defective ...	7	5
	not separate for sexes ...	—	—
Offences under Factory and Workshops Act :			
Illegal occupation of underground Bakehouse (S. 101)		—	—
Breach of special sanitary requirements for Bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)		9	9
Total ..		92	79

3.—HOME WORK.

List of Out-Workers (Section 107) :

List received from employers

Wearing Apparel—

		Twice in the Year.		Once in the Year.	
		Lists.	Out-workers.	Lists.	Out-workers.
(1) Making, &c. ...		104	912	8	56
(2) Cleaning and Washing		—	—	—	—
		104	912	8	56
Addresses of Out-workers ...	Received from other Councils... ...		2		—
	Forwarded to other Councils... ...		183		—
Prosecutions (failure to send in lists)			—		—
No. of Inspections of Outworkers' Premises			121		—
Outwork in unwholesome Premises (Secs. 158)			7 instances. 5 notices served.		
Outwork in infected Premises (Secs. 109, 110)...			—		—

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (S. 131) at the end of the year 457.

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Matters Notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :

Class.		Number.
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshops (S. 133)		1
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspectors as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory Acts (S. 5)	Notified by H.M. Inspector ...	8
	Reports of Action taken sent to H.M. Inspectors	6
Other...		—

Underground Bakehouses (S. 101) :

Certificates granted during the year	—
In use at the end of the year	5

The following is a list of Workshops on the Register at the end of the year :—

Art Needlework	3
Bakers	67
Basket Makers	1
Blacksmiths	9
Boat Builders	5
Boot and Shoe Makers	42
Brewing Beer and Bottling	2
Builders	29
Cabinet Makers	9
Carriage Builders	4
Cigarette Manufacturers	1
Carriage Painters	1
Coach Builders	2
Carpenters	7
Confectioners	7
Corn Merchants	1
Cooper Smiths	1
Corset Makers	1
Cycle Repairers, &c.	24
Costumiers	2
Cleaning and Repairing Clothes	1
Cutler	1
Decorator	1
Dressmakers	60
Dyer	1
Electrical Engineer	1
Embroiderer	1
Engraver	1
Fancy Work	1
Foundry	1
Furniture Dealer	1
Furniture Manufacturer	1
Furriers	1
Fruit and Floral Depôts	2
French Polishing	1
Fitter	1
Hand Loom Weaving	1
Harness Makers	3
Hat Makers	2
Heraldic Painter	1
Horticultural Builders	2
Iron Foundry	1
Jewellery, &c.	1
Joiners	3
Knitting	1
Ladies' Tailors	2
Laundresses	50
Marine Store Dealers	2
Masons	6
Muffin Maker	1
Milliners	37
Mineral Water Works	6
Motor Repairs	7
Organ Builders	1
Photographers	7
Picture Frame Makers	1
Plumbers	8
Plasterers	1
Pasteurizing Milk	1
Paint Mixing	1
Painters	1
Robe Makers	2
Rope Maker	1
Sack Makers	2
Saddlers	4
Scientific Instrument Maker	1
Shoeing Smiths	2
Smiths	11
Sugar Boilers	4
Surgical Instrument Maker	1
Sculptor	1
Stained Glass Works	2
Stonemasons	2
Shirt Makers	3
Tailors	60
Tailoresses	2
Ticket Writers	1
Tinworkers	2
Tripe Dressers	1
Upholsterers	6
Umbrella Maker	1
Wheelwrights	3
Wood Turners	2
Weighing Machine Repairs	1
Church Army Home	1

Record of Sanitary Inspectors Work done during 1913.

	Total.
INSPECTIONS :—	
Number of premises visited on complaint	445
Number of premises visited in connection with infectious disease	311
Total number of inspections and re-inspections	7870
NOTICES :	
Preliminary Intimations	688
Statutory Notices	207
Summonses	18
Convictions	6
HOUSES (Housing Act, 1909) :	
Houses inspected—house to house	1321
Number of houses represented	2
Number of Closing Orders made	2
Number of houses made habitable after Closing Order	1
Number of houses demolished	3
COMMON LODGING HOUSES :	
Number registered	10
Number of inspections	120
Number of Contraventions of Bye-laws	4
WORKSHOPS :	
Number on register	457
Number of inspections	560
Number of defects found	52
BAKEHOUSES :	
Number on Register	76
Number of inspections	265
Number of defects found	40
SLAUGHTERHOUSES :	
Number registered	17
Number licensed (three Annual Licences)	16
Number of inspections	1884
Number of defects found	14

Cowsheds :	Total.
Number Registered	37
Number of inspections	197
Number of defects found	27

Dairies and Milkshops :	
Number Registered	58
Number of inspections	254
Number of defects found	10

Food and Drugs Acts :	
Samples taken	120
Number adulterated	28
Prosecutions	5
Convictions	4

Unsound Food :

Condemned— Beef, 456 stones 3lbs.
Pork, 315 stones 8lbs.
Veal, 22 stones.

Other foods—Cod, 20lbs.
Haddock, 1 cwt.
Whiting, 1 box.
Prawns, 3 tins.
,, 60lbs.
Soles, 1 box.
Rabbits, 13.

Magistrates' Orders	2
Seizures	2
Prosecutions	2
Convictions	1
Samples of Milk examined for Tubercle bacilli	33
,, ,, ,, Dirt	—
,, ,, found with Tubercle bacilli	—
,, ,, ,, Dirt	—

DRAINAGE :

Number of tests (smoke) applied	1289
Number of drains opened up...	322
Waste pipes, rain water pipes disconnected, vent shafts repaired	111
Number of house drains reconstructed	601
Number of closets provided with flushing cisterns..	707
Number of new w.c.'s...	37
Cesspools abolished	23

WATER SUPPLY :

Houses newly provided with separate supply ...	37

SUNDRY NUISANCES :

Overcrowding	38
Smoke	20
Accumulations of refuse (stable, &c.)	123
Animals improperly kept	32
Dirty and unpaved yards	666
Others	981

Hospital Accommodation.

The Hospital for infectious diseases is situated in Mill Road, close to the Borough Boundary, on a piece of land having an area of nearly three acres.

It has been added to from time to time, and now provides accommodation for Scarlet Fever, Enteric Fever, Diphtheria, Observation cases, and Private patients (in separate blocks), together with the necessary Administrative Block, a Laundry, Mortuary, Discharge Room, and Ambulance Shed.

Allowing 2,000 cubic feet of space per head, the number of patients who can be isolated in each of the blocks is—Scarlet Fever, 12 ; Enteric Fever, 6 ; and Diphtheria, 8.

This, together with 7 single bedrooms in the Private Block and 3 in the Observation Block, makes provision for a total of 36 patients.

Accommodation is also maintained for Small-pox cases on an isolated position at the extreme eastern boundary of the Borough.

Plans have now been prepared by Mr. C. Chart, of the firm of Chart, Sons & Reading, of Katharine Street, Croydon, for two additional blocks to accommodate 26 patients, bringing the total number of beds up to 62.

The following statement shows the number of cases dealt with during the year 1913 :—

	In Hospital, Dec. 31st, 1912.	Admitted.	Dis-charged.	Died.	In Hospital, Dec. 31st, 1913.
Scarlet Fever	50	228	246	4	28
Diphtheria	11	87	68	17	13
Diphtheria "Contacts"...	3	56	51	—	8
Observation Cases ...	2	—	2	—	—
Totals	66	371	367	21	49

The hospital expenditure for a number of years back is given in the following table:—

	Salaries and Wages.	Food.	Drugs and Disinfectants	Other Items.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1897—8	335	517	85	337	1274
1898—9	295	548	63	433	1339
1899—00	336	554	47	331	1268
1900—1	303	531	33	402	1269
1901—2	348	547	41	543	1479
1902—3	528	732	45	885	2060
1903—4	518	828	55	983	2384
1904—5	478	511	34	705	1728
1905—6	499	664	31	761	1955
1906—7	616	633	50	827	2126
1907—8	532	537	40	742	1851
1908—9	626	639	64	606	1935
1909—10	610	659	74	698	2041
1910—11	650	681	93	648	2072
1911—12	835	917	146	837	2735
1912—13	898	992	186	912	2988

The following table gives details as to the average cost of maintenance per patient, etc., for the past fifteen years :—

Year.	Total treated.	Average daily number.	Average resid'nce in days.	Daily cost per head for Food.		Daily cost per head for Food and Drugs.		Cost per patient per day.		Average cost per patient.		
				s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1898–9	121	14·0	42·3	1	1¾	1	4½	5	2½	11	1	3¾
1899–00	125	13·0	38·0	1	2½	1	5	5	4	10	2	10½
1900–1	127	16·5	47·4	1	0¼	1	1½	4	2½	9	19	10
1901–2	98	10·7	39·8	1	2	1	4½	7	6¾	15	1	10
1902–3	245	28·1	41·9		10½		11½	4	0	8	8	1¾
1903–4	269	31·1	42·4		11	1	0	4	2	8	17	2¾
1904–5	127	11·0	31·7		11½	1	1½	8	0¾	13	12	1½
1905–6	148	15·0	37·0	1	1¼	1	2½	7	1½	13	4	2½
1906–7	179	19·1	38·9		11¼	1	1	6	1	11	17	6½
1907–8	152	12·3	29·7		11½	1	1¾	8	2½	12	3	6½
1908–9	185	15·1	29·8	1	0¾	1	3½	7	0	10	9	2¼
1909–10	223	21·9	35·8		10¾	1	1	5	1½	9	1	9¾
1910–11	240	23·3	35·4		10½	1	1¼	4	10½	8	12	8½
1911–12	513	46·0	32·8		9¼		11¼	3	3	5	6	7¾
1912–13	569	53·7	34·4		8¾		11	3	0½	5	5	0¼

The following table has been constructed to show the number of cases which have been admitted since the establishment of the Hospital, and the mortality which has occurred.

Year.	Small-pox.		Diphtheria.		Scarlet Fever.		Typhus Fever.		Typhoid Fever.		Erysipelas.		Measles.		Phthisis.		Other Diseases.		Total.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1886	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
1887	...	...	15	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	23	3
1888	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...
1889	...	...	4	1	13	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	21	1
1890	...	...	5	1	15	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	3
1891	...	...	2	...	11	1	...	...	12	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	3
1892	3	...	1	...	27	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	36	...
1893	5	...	...	...	81	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	91	2
1894	1	...	2	1	65	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	3
1895	1	...	4	1	34	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	1
1896	1	...	2	...	62	4	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	5
1897	...	...	3	...	41	...	...	...	22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66	1
1898	...	...	11	2	76	...	...	...	11	4	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	101	6
1899	...	...	2	1	120	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	2
1900	...	...	...	...	118	1	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119	1
1901	...	...	13	...	61	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	...
1902	...	*1	4	...	183	2	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	193	5
1903	...	...	39	7	248	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	287	12
1904	...	...	29	7	59	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	7
1905	...	...	53	16	98	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	153	18
1906	...	...	42	10	119	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	162	13
1907	...	...	36	3	64	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	25	...	127	3
1908	...	...	†89	6	32	..	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	15	2	2	...	140	8
1909	...	...	§60	6	116	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	2	1	...	190	9
1910	...	...	59	11	123	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	19	6	...	...	202	17
1911	...	...	109	15	305	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	2	...	...	430	21
1912	...	...	‡234	35	306	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	556	41
1913	...	...	*a*143	17	228	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	371	21

a Including 56 "Contacts." † Including 7 "Contacts." § Including 4 "Contacts." ‡ Including 78 "Contacts." * Admitted as a case of Scarlet Fever.

Adoptive Acts.

The following Acts have been adopted in Cambridge :—

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890. Adopted 31st, January, 1891.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (Part III.). Adopted 1st, January, 1893.

Notification of Births Act, 1907. Adopted 1st, July, 1909.

The Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1907 Parts II., III., IV., V., VI.). Adopted 24th December, 1910.

Bye-Laws.

Bye-laws and Regulations relating to the following are in force. The date of passing is given in brackets :—

Buildings and New Streets (1901–11).
Drainage of Buildings (1901).
Common Lodging Houses (1904).
Slaughterhouses (1889).
Nuisances (1889).
Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops (1900).
Cleansing of Footways (1904).
Rain Water Pipes (1856).

TABLE I.

BOROUGH OF CAMBRIDGE.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and previous Years.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.‡		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Nett.		* Number.	Rate.	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE.		AT ALL AGES.	
			Number.	Rate.					* Number.	Rate per 1,000 nett Births.	* Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908 ...	39542	791	791	20·0	654	16·5	72	12	107	135	594	15·0
1909 ...	39718	854	854	21·5	597	15·0	73	19	71	83	543	13·6
1910 ...	39894	799	799	20·0	570	14·2	69	6	61	76	507	12·7
1911 ...	40069	763	764	19·0	623	15·5	97	25	96	125	551	13·7
1912 ...	56522	1143	1140	20·1	811	14·3	96	25	82	71	740	13·0
1913 ...	57096	1111	1109	19·4	768	13·4	114	26	82	73	680	11·9

NOTES.—This Table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district, and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates.

* In Column 6 are included the whole of the deaths registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district.

In Column 12 are entered the number in Column 6, corrected by subtraction of the number in Column 8 and by addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are similarly corrected by subtraction of the deaths under 1, included in the number given in Column 8, and by addition of the deaths under 1 included in the number given in Column 9.

‡ "Transferable Deaths" are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided.

Area of District in acres (land and inland water)	5,457	
Total population at all ages	55,812	At Census of 1911.
Number of inhabited houses	13,150	
Average number of persons per house	4·2	

TABLE II.

Cambridge District and its Divisions.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1913.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases Notified.								Total Cases Notified in each Locality.				No. of Cases Removed to Hospital from each Locality.				Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							1 St. Andrew the Less.	2 St. Andrew the Great.	3 Chesterton.	4 Cambridge Without.	1 St. Andrew the Less.	2 St. Andrew the Great.	3 Chesterton.	4 Cambridge Without.	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.									
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera (C) Plague (P) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)... ...	101	2	19	63	12	5	...	...	76	5	10	10	65	5	6	7	83
Erysipelas	29	...	2	2	3	11	9	2	21	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	312	4	60	219	21	7	1	...	146	21	133	12	119	15	86	8	228
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	8	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever (R) Continued Fever (C) ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	3	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	86	...	1	4	17	49	14	1	46	16	18	6	...	...	...	...	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis ...	32	...	3	19	5	3	2	...	20	6	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
Totals...	571	6	85	307	62	82	26	3	312	60	168	31	184	20	92	15	*311

* In addition to this number, fifty-six Diphtheria "Contacts" belonging to the Borough, and four cases of Diphtheria belonging to different parts of the County, have been treated at the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Besides those cases removed into the Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital three cases of Puerperal Fever, and one case of Erysipelas belonging to the Borough, were medically treated in Addenbrooke's Hospital.

Isolation Hospital (name and situation)—Borough Infectious Diseases Hospital, Mill Road, Cambridge.
Total available beds—36. Number of Diseases that can be concurrently treated—3.

TABLE III.

Borough of Cambridge.

Causes of and ages at Death during the Year 1913.

See Notes on next page.

Causes of Death.	Nett Deaths at the subjoined Ages of "Residents" whether occurring within or without the District (*a*).									Deaths in or belonging to localities (at all ages).				Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or "non-Residents" in Institutions in the District (*b*).
	All ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	St. Andrew the Less.	St. Andrew the Great.	Chesterton.	Cambridge without.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					11
All causes { Certified (*c*) ...	679	82	16	15	33	31	84	161	257	390	134	123	32	201
All causes { Uncertified ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Scarlet Fever	4	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4
Whooping Cough	12	3	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	1	2	...
Diphtheria and Croup ...	22	1	...	4	15	2	...	...	...	18	...	...	4	18
Influenza	11	1	...	...	...	1	1	3	5	5	2	3	1	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	48	...	1	1	...	12	27	7	...	29	10	6	3	6
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	4	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	1
Other tuberculous diseases...	9	1	1	...	1	...	3	1	2	6	1	1	1	4
Cancer, malignant disease ...	70	...	...	...	...	1	4	35	30	36	17	15	2	25
Rheumatic Fever	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	3	...	1	...	1
Meningitis (*d*)	6	1	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	2	3	1	...	1
Organic Heart Disease ...	68	...	...	...	...	...	5	26	37	30	15	22	1	11
Bronchitis	29	2	1	...	...	1	1	10	14	19	3	4	3	1
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	23	6	1	...	1	1	4	5	5	13	4	4	2	8
Other diseases of Respiratory organs	17	...	1	...	1	2	1	2	10	8	5	3	1	1
Diarrhœa and Enteritis (*e*)...	14	10	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	11	1	...	2	...
Appendicitis and Typhlitis.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	..	11
Cirrhosis of Liver	9	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	5	3	1	...	3
Alcoholism	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	2
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	21	...	...	1	...	1	3	8	8	14	5	2	...	10
Puerperal Fever	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	3
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Congenital Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth ..	40	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	2	6	3	3
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	17	2	...	...	2	3	4	6	...	7	8	2	...	13
Suicide	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	1	6	1	2	...	1
Other Defined Diseases ...	231	14	1	3	7	5	15	43	143	132	49	43	7	71
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
	680	82	16	16	33	31	84	161	257	391	134	123	32	201
Sub-Entries included in above figures.														
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis......	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lobar Pneumonia..	4	...	...	..	...	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	...	1
Pneumonia	11	3	...	...	...	...	3	4	1	8	1	2	...	...
Pleurisy	5	...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	2	1	2	...	...

NOTES TO TABLE III.

The classification and numbering of Causes of Death are those of the "Short List" on page XXV. of the Manual of the International List of Causes of Death, which has been consulted and followed in all cases of doubt.

(*a*) All "Transferable Deaths" of residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident in the District who have died outside it, are *included* with the other deaths in columns 2–10. Transferable deaths of non-residents, *i.e.*, of persons resident elsewhere in England and Wales who have died in the District, are in like manner *excluded* from these columns. For the precise meaning of the term "transferable deaths" *see* footnote to Table I.

(*b*) All deaths occurring in Institutions for the sick and infirm situated within the district, whether of residents or non-residents, are entered in the last column of Table III.

(*c*) All deaths certified by registered Medical Practitioners and all Inquest cases are classed as "Certified"; all other deaths are regarded as "Uncertified."

(*d*) Exclusive of "Tuberculous Meningitis" (10), but inclusive of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.

(*e*) Title 19 has been used for deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis at all ages. (In the "Short List" deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis under 2 years are included under Title 19; those at 2 years and over being placed under Title 28.)

TABLE IIIA.

BOROUGH OF CAMBRIDGE, 1913.

Table showing Causes of Death at Different Age Periods during the Year.

Persons.—(Males and Females.)

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES AT DEATH.														St. Andrew-the-Less	St. Andrew-the-Great.	Chesterton.	Cambridge Without.
	All Ages.	Under 5 years.			5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 and upwards.				
		0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5														
All Causes	680	82	17	15	21	12	14	17	43	40	66	96	123	134	391	134	123	32
I.—General Diseases.																		
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	..
Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox { Vaccinated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox { Not Vaccinated ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smallpox { Doubtful	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Scarlet Fever	4	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...
Whooping Cough	12	3	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	1	2
Diphtheria	22	1	...	4	8	7	1	1	...	...	...	..	...	...	18	...	...	4
Croup	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	2	3	5	2	3	1
Miliary Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asiatic Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera Nostras	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dysentery	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yellow Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leprosy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mumps	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
General Diseases—continued.																		
German Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Varicella	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pyæmia Septicæmia	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...
Glanders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anthrax (Splenic Fever) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rabies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tetanus...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mycoses...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pallagra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beri-beri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	43	...	1	1	...	...	4	6	18	6	4	3	...	...	26	8	6	3
Phthisis (not otherwise defined)	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
Acute Phthisis...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	4	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...
Tuberculous Peritonitis ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Tabes Mesenterica	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of Spinal Column	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	...
Tuberculosis of Joints... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis of other organs...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
Lupus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scrofula...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disseminated Tuberculosis ...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Rickets	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Syphilis...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	..
Other Venereal Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer of the Buccal Cavity...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	2	2	...	...
Cancer of Stomach, Liver, &c.	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	4	1	8	2	4	...
Cancer of Peritoneum, Intestines, and Rectum	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	7	1	8	5	3	2
Cancer of female genital organs	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	1	6	2	...	...
Cancer of Breast	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	1	2	1	6	...
Cancer of Skin	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Cancer of other organs ...	16	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	3	4	5	3	9	5	2	...
Other Tumours	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rheumatic Fever	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	1	...
Chronic Rheumatism... ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...
Gout	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Scurvy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diabetes	12	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	2	3	1	8	3	1	...
Exophthalmic Goître	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE IIIA., 1913.—*Continued.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	All Ages.	AGES AT DEATH.													St. Andrew-the-Less	St. Andrew-the-Great.	Chesterton.	Cambridge Without.
		Under 5 Years.			5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 and upwards.				
		0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5														
General Diseases—continued.																		
Addison's Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leucocythæmia	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
Anæmia Chlorosis	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	2	...	7	1	...	1
Other General Diseases ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Alcoholism	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Chronic Lead Poisoning ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Chronic Occupational Poisonings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Chronic Poisonings ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	. .	...	...
II.—Diseases of the Nervous System and of the Organs of Special Sense.																		
Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Meningitis	5	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	1	...
Locomotor Ataxy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Spinal Cord	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	3	...
Cerebral Hæmorrhage ...	28	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	6	12	7	15	4	6	3
Cerebral Apoplexy	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	3	2	1	...
Softening of Brain	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Hemiplegia	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	...	...
Paraplegia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Other forms of Paralysis ...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	...
General Paralysis of Insane ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Other forms of Men: alienation	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Epilepsy	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	..
Convulsions (5 years and over)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infantile Con: (under 5 years)	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Diseases of Nervous System, &c. —continued.																		
Chorea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hysteria, Neuralgia, Neuritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Nervous Syst:	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...
Cerebral Tumour	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	..	...	1	1	...
Diseases of the Eyes & Annexa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Mastoid Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Ears ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
III.—Diseases of the Circulatory System.																		
Pericarditis	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	1	...	1	...
Acute Endocarditis	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Valvular Disease of Heart ...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	8	5	7	7	9	6	13	1
Fatty degeneration of Heart...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	4	2	5	1	5	...
Other Organic Dis. of Heart...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	5	12	5	16	8	4	...
Angina Pectoris	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...
Aneurism	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...
Arterio Sclerosis	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	4	2	2	3	...
Embolism and Thrombosis ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	2	2	...	...
Diseases of the Veins	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Status Lymphaticus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Dis: of Lymphatic Sys:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hæmorrhage	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Epistaxis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Dis: of Circulatory Sys:	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
IV.—Diseases of the Respiratory System.																		
Diseases of the Nasal Fossæ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Larynx	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laryngismus Stridulus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Larynx ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Diseases of the Thyroid body	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	29	2	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	7	5	9	19	3	4	3
Broncho Pneumonia	8	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	2	2	1
Lobar Pneumonia	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	1
Pneumonia	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	1	...	8	1	2	...
Pleurisy	5	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...

TABLE IIIA., 1912.—*Continued.*

CAUSE OF DEATHS.	All Ages.	AGES AT DEATH. Under 5 Years. 0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 and upwards.	St. Andrew-the-Less	St. Andrew-the-Great.	Chesterton.	Cambridge Without.
Diseases of the Respiratory System—continued.																		
Empyema	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Congestion ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...
Gangrene of Lung	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asthma	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	4	2	1	...
Pulmonary Emphysema ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fibroid Disease of Lung ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Dis: of Respiratory Sys:	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	1
V.—Diseases of the Digestive System.																		
Diseases of Teeth and Gums...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Dis: of Mouth & Annexa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of the Pharynx ...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Tonsilitis	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Ludwig's Angina	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Oesophagus ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Perforating Ulcer of Stomach	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	3	1	...	...
Inflamation of Stomach ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Stomach ..	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3	...	1
Infective Enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa	8	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
Enteritis	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	1	..	1
Gastro Enteritis	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Dyspepsia	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ulceration of Intestines ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Duodenal Ulcer	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Ankylostomiasis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Diseases of Digestive Sys:—con:																		
Other Intestinal Parasites ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Appendicitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Hernia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Intestinal Obstruction ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Other Diseases of Intestines ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Yellow Atrophy of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
Hydatid Disease of Liver ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	1	...	...	5	3	1	...
Ot: Dis: of Liver & Gall Bladder	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Biliary Colic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Liver ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Diseases of Spleen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peritonitis	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	4	1	...	...
Other Dis: of Digestive System	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VI. Non-Venereal Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System and Annexa.																		
Acute Nephritis	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Bright's Disease	19	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	4	4	3	5	12	5	2	...
Nephritis and Uræmia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chyluria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Kidney ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Abscess of Kidney	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cystic Disease	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suppression of Urine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culculi of Urinary Passages ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Bladder	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Diseases of the Urethra ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Diseases of Prostate	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	...	2	...
Non-Venereal Diseases of Male Genital Organs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uterine Hæmorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Uterine Tumour	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases of Uterus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disorders of Menstruation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ovarian Cyst	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ot: Dis: of Female Genital Or:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Ovary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-puerperal Dis: of the Breast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE IIIA., 1912.—*Continued.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES AT DEATH.														St. Andrew-the-Less	St. Andrew-the-Great.	Chesterton.	Cambridge Without.
	All Ages.	Under 5 Years.			5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 and upwards.				
		0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5														
VII.—The Puerperal State.																		
Accident of Pregnancy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Hæmorrhage ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Accidents of Childbirth	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Puerperal Fever	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...
Puerperal Albuminuria and Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Phlegmasia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Insanity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Dis: of the Breast...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
VIII.—Diseases of the Skin and of the Cellular Tissue.																		
Senile Gangrene	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Gangrene of other types ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	1	2	...	...	...
Carbuncle, Boil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phlegmon, Acute Abscess ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Ulcer, Bedsores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eczema	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pemphigus	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
Ot: Dis: of Integumentary Sys:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
IX.—Diseases of the Bones and of the Organs of Locomotion.																		
Diseases of the Bones	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Diseases of the Joints	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amputations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ot: Dis: of the Locomotor Sys:	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
X.—Malformations.																		
Congenital Hydrocephalus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phimosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Congenital Malformation of Heart...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Ot: Congenital Malformations	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
XI.—Diseases of Early Infancy.																		
Premature Birth	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	2	4	3
Infantile Atrophy	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	1	...
Icterus Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sclerema and Œdema Neonatorum...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Want of Breast Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other diseases peculiar to Early Infancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diseases of Umbilicus, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atelectasis	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Injuries at Birth	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Cyanosis Neonatorum ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lack of Care	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XII.—Old Age.																		
Senile Dementia	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...
Senile Decay	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	61	48	13	11	1
XIII.—Affections produced by External Causes.																		
Suicide	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	3	1	...	6	1	2	...
Poison	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..
Burns and Scalds	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation	2	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Drowning	7	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	1	5	1	...
Starvation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Weather Agencies	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Homicide	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	...
Execution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Otherwise or not Stated ...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	4	1	...	...

TABLE IIIA., 1913.—*Continued.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES AT DEATH.														St. Andrew-the-Less	St. Andrew-the-Great.	Chesterton.	Cambridge Without.
	All Ages.	Under 5 Years.			5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 and upwards.				
		0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5														
XIV.—Ill-defined Causes																		
Dropsy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syncope (1 year & under 70) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heart failure (1 yr. & under 70)	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	1	...
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus (1 year and under 70) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teething	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Ill-defined Deaths ...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes not specified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE IV.

Borough of Cambridge.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1913.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 year of Age.

See Note (*a*).

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-3 months.	3-6 months.	6-9 months.	9-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes Certified	27	4	5	8	44	8	15	8	7	82
All causes Uncertified ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...		...	2	...	1	3
Diphtheria and Croup... ...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abdominal Tuberculosis (*b*) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Meningitis (*not Tuberculous*) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Convulsions	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2
Laryngitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	6
Diarrhœa	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	1	6
Enteritis...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	4
Gastritis...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Syphilis	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
Rickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suffocation, overlying... ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	2
Injury at Birth	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2
Atelectasis	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Malformations (*c*)...	1	...	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	3
Premature Birth	17	3	1	3	24	...	2	...	...	26
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	2	...	1	1	4	2	3	2	...	11
Other causes	3	...	1	1	5	...	1	2	...	8
	27	4	5	8	44	8	15	8	7	82

Nett Births in the year		Nett Deaths in the year of	
legitimate...	1064.	legitimate infants...	77
illegitimate.	45.	illegitimate infants.	5

(*a*) The total in the last column of Table IV. is equal the total in column 10 of Table I., and in column 3 of Table III.

(*b*) Under Abdominal Tuberculosis are included deaths from Tuberculous Peritonitis, and Enteritis and from Tabes Mesenterica.

(*c*) The total deaths from Congenital Malformations, Premature Birth, Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus, equal the total in Table III. under the heading Congenital Debility and Malformation including Premature Birth.
Want of Breast Milk is also included under Atrophy and Debility.

(*d*) For references to the meaning of any other headings, *see* notes attached to Table III.